ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,067—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 29, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	900	S. H. Moule	16th "
†*	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "
†*	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
†*	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
†*	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

31st May. 28th June. 26th July.
14th June. 12th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beobtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mills	4,260	300	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,367	300	9th July "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Custom House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

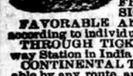
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 31st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 4th June, at 11 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the Incoming English Mail arrives, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahcmerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 1st June, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th May, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
CALCUTTA. HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ISPANIA	3,337	S. Abrey	8th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings : Bombay, May 4, 1893.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1893, at 4-30 p. m.

The following is the business of the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1893 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1893.

NOTICE TO—PASSENGERS VIA BRINDISI OR MARSEILLES.

SPECIAL BAGS FOR THE JOURNEY.
LIGHT, STRONG, ROOMY.

ALL NEW—"GOOD VALUE."

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at Chikldu, the Sanitarium of Berar, in the Satpura Hills, Ft. 3700 above sea level. TWO BUNGALOWS in Compounds, adjoining each other, the property of NARAHAR BHAGWANT PURSHOTTOM BHAGWANT DESHPANDIAS, Ellichpur City, to whom application should be made.

Any offer above Rs. 4,200 will be accepted for the Bungalows jointly, or Rs. 4,200 for Bungalow No. 1, Rs. 400, for Bungalow No. II.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES.
DINNER SERVICES.
CHAMBER SERVICES.
TOILET SETS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.

HARLEQUIN AND ROCKINGHAM WARE.
DOULTON ART WARE.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Steamer "Peninsular."

"Acme" Cameras.	Dishes, Granitine.	"Kodak" Spools.	Print Washers.
Albumenized Paper.	" Porcelain.	Lancaster's Photo Sets.	Printing Frames.
Albums, Photographic.	" Ebonite.	Lantern Plates, Edward's.	Rodinal.
Do. Scrap.	Dropping Bottles.	" Thomas's.	Rose' Lenses.
Backgrounds.	Dry Plates.	" Slide Boxes.	Ruby Twill.
Bamboo Tripods.	Eastman's Bromide Paper.	Lenses, best makers.	Scales and Weights.
Books on Photography.	" Solio "	Light Tight Boxes.	Sensitized Paper.
Border Negatives.	Edward's Specialities.	Magic Lanterns.	Shaw's Pocket Cameras.
Bottles, glass stoppered.	Enlarging Apparatus.	Magnifying Glasses.	Shutters.
Bromide Paper and Opals.	Ferro Prussiate Paper.	Marions' Cameras.	Sinks, Earthenware.
Brushes, dusting.	Filtering Paper.	Masks and Discs.	Spotting Medium.
Burnishers.	Finders.	Meagher's Cameras.	Squeegees.
Cameras.	Focussing Glasses.	Mounts, all sizes.	Syphon Tanks.
Card Boards.	Do. Cloths.	Opaque Glass Measures.	Taps, Swing with Rose.
Celluloid Films.	Funnels, Glass.	"Perfection" Developing Lamps.	Transparency Plates.
Chemicals.	Graduated Glass Jugs.	Plate and Print Washers.	Trays, Ebonite.
Cloud Negatives.	" Measures.	Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.	Trays, Papier Mache.
Cutting Glasses.	Guide Books for Beginners.	Porcelain Washing Troughs	Tripods.
Detective Cameras.	Head Rests.	Photo Sets, complete.	Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Developers.	Hydrokinone.	Plate Boxes and Racks.	Vignetters.
Developing Lamps.	Ilford's Printing out Paper.	Platinotype Requisites.	Voigtlander's Lenses.
Developing Sinks.	" Dry Plates.	Print Trimmers.	Watson's "Acme" Cameras
Dishes, Glass.	Isochromatic Plates		Wratten's Dry Plates.
	"Kodak" Cameras for Plates or Films.		

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	"	37	8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	"	3	8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	"	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,

AND

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the First European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano Business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano Tunings and Repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work ; but the addition to their already Efficient Staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming Season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort.....From Rs. 5

Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....From Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES. Rs. 10-8. DRYING BOTTLES. Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5, Rs. 10.

FOR

THE MONSOON.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THYMOLITE Re. 1. COAL TAR SOAP. 3 tablets 12 Annas.

FOR

PRICKLY HEAT.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, MAY 29.
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
DIRECTOR............MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
For the First Time in Bombay
BUCALOSSI'S GREAT COMIC OPERA,
MANTEAUX NOIRS.
The Libretto by HARRY PAULTON, the funniest ever written.
TUESDAY—"MISS DECIMA."
WEDNESDAY—"DR. BILL."
THURSDAY—"THE GONDOLIERS."
FRIDAY—"HADDON HALL."
SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
"THE NAUGHTY FORTY."

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
FRERE ROAD.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT BY THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF P. & O. S. S. SUTLEJ
Will be given in the above Institute on
TUESDAY, 30th May, at 9 P. M., sharp.
Admission, Front Seats, Re. 1, and Second Seats 8 As.
Proceeds for the Benefit of the Institute.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO ex S. S. SINGAPORE, last September Voyage, under General Average, are hereby informed that the AVERAGE STATEMENT is already made out, and consequently they are requested to apply with their Receipts to this office.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 220 OF 1892.

TRIMBACK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.
vs.
LATHIBAI, widow and sole heir and legal representative of JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, residing at Clive Road without the Fort, HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF BALADINA, now a Convict in the Jail at Yerroda, in the Poona District, and EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA of Bombay, residing at Chhas Moholla ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three at Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Trimback Ramchandra Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Lathibai, widow, Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, and Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, building and godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the western side of the Clive Road, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and ninety-six square yards and one-ninth of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. 4919,4920,4921,5200 and Street Nos. 39 and 4 and 41 and 52 to 55 and 43 and 4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nanchund Raichund, on or towards the South by Clive 5th Row, on or towards the East by the said Clive Road or Musjid Bunder Road and on or towards the west by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of Lease, dated Eleventh January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven and expressed to be made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Joshi Bhimjee Hariram of the other part, and which said land was formerly in the occupation of Ghansey Kessowjee and other tenants, and is now in the occupation of Weljee Poonsey and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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TOBACCO
is English-made.

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is absolutely pure.

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is rich gold flake.

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Smokes Cool!

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is always fresh.

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SOLE REPRESENTATIVE.
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

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FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.

S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
P. W. Offices, Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

TEMPORARY CURTAILMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st instant and 1st June the Water-Supply in the Districts named below will be given from 5 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. only. The reason for this curtailment is the necessity for reducing the quantity of sewage discharged into the drains and sewers during the period when the connection of the Main Sewer with the new Pumping Engines at Love Grove is to be effected. The Districts affected will be Fort (North and South), Esplanade and the whole of the City within the following boundaries:—
South Carnac Road and Marine Street to the Sea.
East G. I. P. Railway to Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, Mount and Ghorapdeo Roads.
North Sewri, Kalachowki, Arthur and Clerk Roads.
West Clerk, Tardeo, and Gamdevi Roads and the Sea from Wilson College to Marine Lines.
All persons within the districts affected are recommended to make provision for storing an adequate supply of water for the day and night during the hours and on the days above specified.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd May, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 334 OF 1890.

JUGGERNATH KHUNNAH, of Calcutta Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of SALHIGRAM KHUNNAH and Company, by his duly constituted Attorney ARTHUR MARSDEN, in No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Limited, carrying on business in Bombay by its Agent and constituted Attorney HENRY GRAYSON FIDLER...Plaintiffs.
vs.
MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of HARSAMAL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1892, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, in four several lots, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of June, 1893, at the hour of Four O'clock, in the Afternoon, namely, Lot No. 1 on the 15th, Lots Nos. 2 and 3 on the 16th, and Lot No. 4 on the 17th day of June, 1893.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Juggernath Khunnah, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Limited, as his Assignees and of the abovenamed Defendant Madhowram Buldevdas, or any of them in the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or bungalow, stables, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam and belonging to the said premises, situate, lying and being formerly in the sub-district of Mazagon, and now in the sub-district of Bombay, on the North side of the Victoria Road, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 13,338 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 728, New No. 3,335, old Survey No. 2497, and New Survey No. 3649, of Pension and Tax and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 16, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Victoria Garden, on or towards the South by the Public Road called Victoria Road, on or towards the East by the property of Hajee Usman Dawood, and on or towards the West by the property of E. D. Sassoon, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the proprietors of the Family Hotel, and are now in the occupation of Manockjee Cursetjee Cama.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, hereditaments, and premises on which a house, now demolished, formerly stood, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the South side of the 1st Moozavar Packady's Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collecter of Land Revenue under old, No. 335, and New No. 11622, Old Survey No. 423, New Survey No. 3271, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavur Packady Street on or towards the South and East by a passage, and on or towards the West by a vacant ground, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now unoccupied.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay on the south side of 1st Muzavur Packady Street and containing by admeasurement ... square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322, 323, 324, 325, 334, 336 and 337, and New No. 11616, Old Survey Nos. 432 and 440, New Survey No. 3274, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavur Packady Road, on or towards the South being land reclaimed from the sea and now belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the East by the property of P. and O. Company and on or towards the West by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee and also in the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing on a portion of the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land and erected and built thereon by the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a certain memorandum of an agreement bearing date the 20th day of December, 1861, which said bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now in the occupation of W. Bury and Herbert J. Head.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Pension tax ground called Wellset, otherwise called Nagpada, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of the New Bungalpoora Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and occupied by several tenants paying yearly ground rent to the landlord for the same, and containing by admeasurement 11032 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 392, and new No. 2250, old survey Nos. 2205 to 2207, 2212 to 2218, new survey Nos. 3093, 3095, 3096 to 3099, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property called Emam Wada, on or towards the south by New Bungalpoora Street, on or towards the East by the Khoja Burying Ground, and on or towards the West by the property of Ludha Ebramjee, which said ground formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said several tenants of Sultan Nawaj Jung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Attorneys for the said Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 564 OF 1891.

CHATOORBHOOJ MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.
vs.
DAYAL NARRON and NATHOO DEWJEE, both of Bombay Hindoo Merchants, residing at Duria Than Lane, on Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Official Assignee of the Estate and Effects of NANDU DEWJEE, TOKERSEY PURSHOTAM GOPAL, COOVERJEE, JADOWJEE LADUCK, and LALJEE CUTCHRA, Insolvents, trading formerly under the name of TRICUMDAS LALJEE ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, at the Hour of Three O'Clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Dayal Narron Nathoo Dewjee, deceased, and Charles Agnew Turner, Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Nandu Dewjee, Tokersey Purshotam Gopal, Cooverjee Jadowjee Laduck, and Laljee Cutchra, trading under the name of Tricumdas Laljee or any of them. Firstly, in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement or godown, standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (620 2-9) six hundred and twenty square yards and two-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collecter of Municipal Taxes under No. ——, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and leased to Nandu Dewjee, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Laljee Champsey, on or towards the East by a road now in course of construction, and on or towards the West by Clive Road, and which said land and premises are now and have for sometime past been in occupation of Nandu Dewjee or his tenants; and secondly in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement, or godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (453 3-9) four hundred and fifty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. ——, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and leased to Tricumjee Weljee, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandu Dewjee, on or towards the East by a road now in course of construction, and on or towards the West by Clive Road, and which said land and premises are now and have for some time past been in occupation of Nandu Dewjee or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of the said Messrs. BENNETT and Co., or at the Office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c., for the Inmates of the Leper Asylum, at Matunga, will be received by the Undersigned, up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1893.

(2.) Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application to the Medical Officer, Homeless Leper Asylum, at Matunga, where samples will be open to inspection. A deposit of Rs. 200 will have to be lodged with each Tender.

(3.) Forms of tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1, for each form of Tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

(4.) The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Homeless Leper Relief Fund.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th May, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COAL.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 o'clock (Gun fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, Tenders for the early supply of about 5000 tons of Best Double Screened SOUTH WALES COAL from one of the following Collieries, viz:—

Nixon's Navigation.	Harris' Deep Navigation.
Ferndale.	National Merthyr.

Tenders to be sealed and superscribed "TENDER FOR COAL," and to state the rate per ton of 20 cwt delivered into Lighters alongside, and the approximate date of delivery.

A certificate will be demanded to prove that the Coal is from the Colliery named.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th May, 1893.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the SUPPLY of the following PIPES:—

	Ton.	cwt.
9" C. I. Spigot and Socket Pipes............	72	0
6" do.	79	8
3" do.	42	0
2" W. I. Pipes	0	18
1" do.	8	0

The Pipes to be delivered in Railway Trucks at Bombay, Madras or Bangalore.

Tenders must reach the office of the Undersigned before noon of 10th June next.

The covers should be headed "Tenders for C. I. and W. I. Pipes."

Specification and any further information required may be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Resident Engineer, Hubli, Division.
Dharwar, 22nd May 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED

FOR the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, ENGINEER and SECRETARY, on Rs. 250 per mensem, rising to Rs. 350, by annual increment of Rs. 20. Competency in Civil Engineering necessary. Certificates and references should accompany the application which should reach the Undersigned before 10th June, 1893.

PRESIDENT,
Hyderabad Municipalty.
15th May, 1893.

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FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

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THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000.
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! — VALVOLINE — THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.........£50,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP...........Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

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BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

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FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
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CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
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FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY-NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
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BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.}

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF KHANGAUM AND DHAMANGAUM COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba, in the Jetha of Vardhman Jetsey and by his order and on account and risk of Marvadi Sirdharmul Tejmul the following bales of cotton:—
156 bales full pressed Khangaum cotton.
50 do. do. Dhamangaum do.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE.

Auction Sale of Valuable Furniture and a large collection of Choice and Rare Plants at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, plated, glass, and crockery ware, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting ferns of various sorts, palm, standard roses, lilies, anthuriums, crotons, &c., the property of H. O. CAMPBELL, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

BONA FIDE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the "Hancock Bridge," very valuable and handsome substantial made household furniture by "Wimbridge," "John Roberts," and others, best electroplatedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by C. Marcks (especially built for the Indian climate) beautiful Satsuma, Kaga, Majolica, and Doulton cabinet ornaments, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, first rate oil paints, rich Persian carpets, &c., the property of E. SYRES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, May 29, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 1st June. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c:—
3 cases white mulls.
5 cases white drill.
3 cases colored muslins.
5 cases grey half hose.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
2 bales coloured blankets.
1 case Turkey red saries.
31 boxes bar soap.
2 cases saffrons.
On account of Musa Haji Soomar—
S H M 21—15 pieces Twilled Worsted Cloth.
66 inches, ex. s.s. Asia.

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p. m., at the mill premises, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Bhagwandas Purshotum
A quantity of oily cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd June, at 2 p. m., in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ships furniture, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, iron safes, and miscellaneous other articles.

Also, small quantity of troop stores such as beef in tin, split peas, troops candles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 29, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—
1 photographic camera with lens, &c.
1 Rook rifle, 380 bore, and a bull-dog revolver 450 bore.

The property of C. Binny, Esq., consisting of teak and blackwood furniture, such as camp tables, chairs, easy chairs, dressing and wash hand tables, almyrah, gown and clothes press, chest of drawers, English double bedstead with wire mattress, lamps, cooking utensils, glassware, crockery, &c.

On account of the concerned—
50 bundles yellow metal sheets.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Manchurla Mahesdas, Delhi—
2712-3297-99—3 cases each 10 pieces gold gauze.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases each containing 25 five lb. tins golden petrosaline.
2 drums paint remover.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Pooranchund and Permesridass of Cawnpore—
896 3080—1 case 12 pieces flowered silk, 385 3-8 yards.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Oosman—
M 735 M 1238 39—2 cases woolens.
M 623 1300 91—2 „ „
618 1302 —1 „ „

AT 2 P. M.

1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong serviceable double seated brougham.
1 light and neat dog-cart.
1 silver colored Yaboo pony, quiet, in harness.
1 safety bicycle.
1 fox terrier pup.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Circle (Port Trust Old Office, opposite Kemp & Co.) Fort, the valuable and handsome substantial black and teakwood dining and bed-room furniture, very rich crockery and glassware, a rich-toned upright pianoforte, by Rose & Co., Singer's sewing machine on stand with cabinet, first-rate wind-proof lamps, &c., the property of C. J. Verion, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of barrels, boxes, cordage, felt, leather pieces, yokes, mamootees, steel, iron, leather chippings, &c.

Also one Beechoba tent, one field officer's tent.
4 private B. R. S. P., 4 enclosure walls.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AT THE OLD SECRETARIAT, FORT.

On THURSDAY next, the 1st June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Old Secretariat by order of Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadoor.

A large quantity of old building materials consisting of rafters, bamboos, boards, posts, corrugated iron sheets, copper, brass, iron, copper boilers, pumps, pipes, &c.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, May 29, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF (100) BALES COTTON (GOOD BHOWNUGGER.)

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction in The New Moffusil Company, Limited's Jatha, at Colaba by order of The New Moffusil Company Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Liladhur Motichund and Co., 100 bales cotton (good Bhownugger) marked J.

SALE OF (100) BALES COTTON (GOOD BHOWNUGGER.)

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th May, 1893 at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction in The New Moffusil Company, Limited's Jatha at Colaba by order of The New Mofusil Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebjee Sewjee and Co., 100 bales cotton (good Bhownugger) marked J.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 29, 1893.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.......................... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,087½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	280
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd

SPINNIG AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	800	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,598	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1 000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3)	580
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	195
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x.l
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.5
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	985
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,625
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,650	1,000	1,000	70	1,875
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 60	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560xd
Southern India	1,800	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	55)
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Allcock Ashdown		1,000	200	200	10	270
		750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile		4,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers		6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.		1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance		600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue.		500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.		400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill		1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865xd
Deccan Ice Co.		1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills		1,000	•	500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills		1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.		500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn		5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.		1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co.		4,000	200	175	div 23½	314
Kurrachee Landing		500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.		3,500	100	1150	Nil.	3)
Marcks & Co., Ld.		,000	100	100	Rs. 16	95
Napier Hotel Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Oriental Loan		5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.		6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.		250	8 000	1,800	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills		2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.		1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.		2,900	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.		8,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
				18 pr. ct.	945
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100		205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.				16	220
	600	200	all		240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.				130	
	400	260	...		125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,200
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Mulmar M.	2,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	595
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.				75	235
	375	200	all	...	
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	930

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26
China Leaf	„	25-14 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	25-2 „
Do. do. new	„	25-0 „
Australia do.	„	25-11
Bombay do.	„	25-10
English Sovereigns	„	15-5
Do. Dragons	„	15-4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	155-6
Do. 17½ do.	„	155-11
Carolus Dollars	„	[illegible] Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	[illegible] „
20-Francs	„	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, 6 p.m.
Public Meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, B. M. E. Church, Fort, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 26th:—Peninsular (s), from London. On the 27th:—Methley Hall (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi; King Arthur (s), Bussorah; and Maria Valorie (s), Kobe.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 27th:—Santiago (bq), for Mauritius; Nurani (s), Calcutta, &c.; Ramillies (s), Marseilles; Karagola (s), and Lycia (s), Karachi; Oberon (s), Hamburg; City of Perth (s), Liverpool; and Egretmont Castle (s), Antwerp. Yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf; Afghan (s), Persian Gulf; and Lalpoora (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Elba entered the dock on Friday and the s. s. Kaveri on Saturday, and the s. s. Ramillies left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Peninsular entered the dock on Saturday.

BOMBAY HUNT.—The annual meeting of subscribers to the Bombay Hunt will be held, at Graham's Buildings, Fort, at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Peninsular, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Chundersing Coomarsing, a Sirdar from Bhownugger, with ten followers, arrived at the Grant Road Railway station, at 6 a.m., on Friday last, and has taken up his residence, in Mr. Oomer Jamal's bungalow, at Chowpatty.—Dowlat Yar Jung Bahadur, a Nabob of Hyderabad, Deccan, with five followers, arrived in Bombay, on Friday last, and has taker up his residence, at Walkeshwar Road.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Muckand Sewasjee, a tindal of Barge No. 3612, reports to the police, that on Thursday last he went ashore, leaving a calassee, named Narayan Forenker, on board. On his return at 4-30 p.m., he found that the calassee had gone, and that, his box was broken open and two currency notes for Rs. 20 each and Rs. 30 in cash stolen therefrom. He made an inquiry about the calassee, but not finding him made a report to the police. The calasee was employed on board only six weeks previous to the theft.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following program me, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	H. M. S. Camperdown	E. A. Clode.
Overture	La Gazza Ladra	Rossini.
Air De Ballet	Les Etoiles	Eaton.
Valse	Le Toile Polaire	Waldteufel.
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Polka	Off We go	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday last, at Bhendy Bazar, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, touching the death of a woman, named Nooree, aged twenty years, the wife of one Jeeva Meaji, a victoria-driver. Three days ago the deceased quarrelled with a girl of a caste-fellow, living near her house. The husband thereupon scolded her. At about 10 p.m., on Friday last, a splash in the well, near the house, was heard. The well was immediately dragged, and in about half-an-hour the body of the deceased was taken out. Life was then extinct. The jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

SERIOUS ASSAULT WITH A PEN-KNIFE.—At about seven o'clock, on Saturday evening, a serious assault was committed on a Mahomedan woman, named Rehmatbee, aged about forty years, by a Seedee, named Hassam Ahmed, at Bhundar Street. It appears that Hassam Ahmed was a tenant in the house of the son-in-law of Rehmatbee. On Saturday last, at about 7 p.m., Rehmatbee went to Hassam's place to demand rent from him. Hassam refusing to pay some altercation ensued. Hassam lost his temper, and stabbed Rehmatbee with a pen-knife, inflicting a deep wound on the upper part of her right ear, and a similar wound on her left breast. On an alarm being raised by the neighbours Hassam absconded, and was not arrested till last night. Rehmatbee was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is lying in a critical state.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. Mirza Abbas Alli Baig, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Mania Chaggan, was charged with theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 102, the property of Bonji, the wife of Bojee Gangadhar. On the 24th instant, the accused arrived at the Grant Road Station by the up mail train with a ticket from Baroda to Surat, when on searching his person, the above property was found in his clothes. On making inquiries it was found that the accused had stolen the ornaments from the complainant's house, at Petlad, and absconded to Bombay. He was subsequently taken to Petlad, where the complainant identified the ornaments as his own. The accused was then brought down to Bombay, and placed before the Magistrate, when he, having pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was then charged by the Railway Police before the same Magistrate with having travelled to Grant Road Station by the up mail train with a ticket from Baroda to Surat. The accused having admitted the charge, the Magistrate ordered him to pay to the Railway Company Rs. 3-9, to be recovered as a fine if not paid by the accused.

A HINDU TEMPLE AT MATHERAN.—A correspondent writes:—The *sthapana* or installation ceremony of Shri Ganesh and Parvati took place at Matheran, on the Queen's Birth-day. Great rejoicings prevailed amongst Hindus on that day when the idols were carried in procession from the Victoria Hotel, the residence of Mr. Jugmohundas Samaldas, to the temple of Shri Mahadeva, which was erected several years ago by the late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy and Mr. Nana Shunkersett. The temple, which was in a dilapidated state, was thoroughly repaired by Mr. Jugmohundas at a great cost. Mr. Jugmohundas has by his liberality placed the Hindu community under an obligation. The new marble deities, which were very handsomely and elaborately furnished, were brought from Bombay. The temple was decorated for the occasion and beautifully illuminated in the evening. Arches of light were erected on the public road leading to the temple from Mr. Jugmohundas' place, and flags and banners were hung on the trees. Great credit was due to Mr. Jugmohundas for making the procession a complete success. A feast was given to the Brahmins in the evening at the expense of Mr. Jugmohandas, who has spared no pains to get up subscriptions for the purpose of putting the management of the temple on a sound basis in future.

A CHARGE OF USING CRIMINAL FORCE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr Mirz Abas Alli Baig, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which one Bhicoo Ganpat, a mill-hand, was charged by Inspector Holdway, with using criminal force to a girl, named Bhiwa, aged six years, at the Sopari Bag Road, on the 17th inst. Mr. Dalvi, a pleader, defended the accused. It appears from the evidence adduced before the court, that on the day in question, the girl was playing in Sopari Bag with some other children, when the accused came there, gave the children some pears, and told them to go away, and then committed the offence complained of. The mother of the girl subsequently reported the matter to the police, and the accused was arrested on the 23rd inst. Dr. Sidney Smith, who had examined the girl, said that there was no actual outrage committed on the girl by the accused. The accused denied the charge, and said that the girl was injured by the nails in the railing, whilst she was trying to get into the compound of the Bag. His Worship in convicting the accused said that the witnesses produced by the prosecution in the case were mostly little children, but they had given their evidence in an intelligent manner. The accused was clearly proved guilty of the assault, aggravated by the circumstance that it was committed in a brutal manner on a girl of tender age. Had it not been for the youth of the accused, he (the Magistrate) would have inflicted upon him the maximum penalty awardable under the act. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, his Worship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HONOUR TO THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.—On Friday morning last, a large number of leading Persian residents and a few Parsis assembled at the Persian Consulate, Mount Road, Mazagon, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of announcing the Firman of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persian, conferring the title of Misbah-ul-Sultanat," (Light of the Empire) on Haji Mirza Hoshein Khan, the Persian Consul-General in India. The Firman, which was in the Persian language, was read before the assembly by Aga Mohamed Ali Khan, the eldest son of the Consul-General, and recounted the important services rendered to Persia by Haji Mirza, in various European courts, in which capacity he had given entire satisfaction to his sovereign, for which the present title was bestowed on him. A Persian poet then recited two or three pieces of poetry specially composed for the occasion. On behalf of the Parsis present and members of that community egenerally, Mr. Jijibhai Pestonji Mistry, M.A., then offered congratulations. Mr. Jijibhai took this opportunity of thanking his Imperial Majesty for the great interest evinced by him in the welfare of the Parsis living in his kingdom and for the care taken of their lives and properties by his Governors in different provinces Mr. Haji Mirza, in returning thanks to those present, said that he was happy to assure his Parsi friends that he always entertained an affectionate regard for them and watched their interests with great care, and that their presence that day was an unmistakable token of their good-will towards himself personally and towards his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia. Among those who were present were Mirza Mehdi Maleke Tozar, (ex-Governor of Bushire), Aga Abdul Hoshein Shirazi, (Amin Tozar), Moola Haji Sheikh Abdool Hosein (high-priest of the Persians), Aga Jepool Aboodin Shah, Haji Syed Mirza, Aga Ali Mahomed Khan, Aga Mahomed Ali Khan, Messrs. Kaikushroo Merban Erani, Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, Jijibhai Pestonjee Mistri, Cowasjee D. Rustamjee, (Vice-Consul for Persia,) Eduljee Rustamjee Reporter, Limjee Manekjee Banajee, Cowasjee Pestonjee Banajee, Dorabjee Dosabhoy of Bhopal, Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwala, Nanabhoy Sorabjee Davar, Cursetjee Dinshah Khumbata, and Muncherjee B. Wadia.

THE BOMBAY REVOLVER CLUB.

THE second meeting of the above club took place, on the Sands, near Church Gate Street station, on Friday and Saturday afternoon, the 26th and 27th instant. Firing was kept up briskly on both days, and in addition to the competitors there was a large concourse of spectators who lined the sea-wall and apparently very much appreciated the meeting being held in so convenient a place. There were not many entries from the Volunteers, considering the number who have evinced their zeal for their profession by joining the club, but reports are current that many of our gallant defenders are busily engaged at private practice, and intend to run away with all the prizes at the next meeting, so it is hoped in future to see more of them playing havoc with the bull's-eyes. The names of the prize-winners are as follows:—

MATCH I.—6 shots right hand single; then 6 shots left hand single. Distance 25 yds.—Target—4in. bull; 8in. inner; 12in. magpie; and 24in. outer.

(a) British Officers.
1 Major Blomfield, D. A. A. G. 50
2 { Capt. Wilson, D. A. A. G, Musketry... 49
  { Lieut. Cashel, K. O. Y. L. I........... 48

Captain Wilson had to give one point handicap to Lieutenant Cashel.

(b) Warrant Officers and Sergeants.
1 Sergt. Nicoll, Bo. Vol. Rifles............. 31
2 Sergt. Fry, G. I. P. R. Vol 24
(c) 1 Subr.-Major Sikander Khan, 5th B L I.. 47
2 Hav. Tikem Singh, 5th Bo. L. I 42

MATCH II.—Moving Target Match.—Target and Distance as per Match I. 6 shots to be fired as target runs about 25 yds.

(a) 1 Major Blomfield, D. A. A. G............. 22
2 Lieut. Cashel, K. O. Y. L. I............ 19
(b) 1 Sergt Fry, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. 4
(c) 1 Subr.-Major Sikander Khan, 5th B. L. I. 11
2 Sub-Major Shaikh Adam, Marine Battn. 6

MATCH III.—Pool open to all. Bull's-eye, 1 inch. Distance—25 yds.

Major Blomfield, D. A. A. G. .... 2 Bulls.
Capt. King, G. I. P. R. Vol .... 1 „
Lieut. Barrows, L. N. Lanc Regt .... 1 „

FIRE AT MALABAR HILL.

AT about half-past seven o'clock a fire broke out in a bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. The bungalow is known as the "Bee Hive," and owned by a Parsee lady, named Merbai Nusserwanjee Wachaghandy. On an alarm being raised telephonic messages were immediately despatched to different fire-brigade stations, and in a few minutes the Gowalia steamer responded to the call, and immediately began to play upon the flames. Superintendent McDermott and Inspectors Briscoe and Saunderson were on the spot. The Pydhownee and the Fort steamers were also early on the scene, but the latter was not brought into requisition, as the Pydhownee and the Gowalia steamers were found sufficient to keep the fire under control. The fire was entirely extinguished in an hour. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained. The damage done to the building is estimated at about Rs. 6,000. The whole of the building is insured.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Perth s—175 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 51 bales wool, E Sewjee, : 8 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Hispania s—110 bales cotton, H R R Dedusdee.

FOR HULL.
Tregenna s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Elba s—1,496 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Afrikander s—500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Aldgate s—870 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 265 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Imaum s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 8,815½ cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.
Bombay s—1,000 cwts poppy seed, and 850 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 64 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.
Emir s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,000½ cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, Owen and Okell; 50 cwts gum, J Premji.
Alberta s—2,500 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Resolve s—4,000 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co; 2,125 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Kt Companion s—4,002 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 2,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon Co.

FOR PORT SAID.
Nedjed s—76,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MESSINA.
Singapore s—1,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Hispania s—200 cwts madder roots Volkart Bros; 5,940 cwts wheat, 990 cwts rapeseed, 2,970 cwts linseed and 1,980 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 9,000 cwts wheat and 8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Amana s—16,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Skidby s—4,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
Windsor s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.
Imperator s—400 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Lalpoora s—155 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.
Gwalior s—50 cwts coplates and 87 cwts googal, Yan Shan and Co; 26 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 24 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Gwalior s—15 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Gwalior s—55 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

WHATEVER may have been said about Froebel and his teaching in his lifetime, there is no doubt that the so-called kindergarten system of teaching is extremely popular nowadays in many countries. Nevertheless, Mr. J. H. Bridges, in the pages of "The Positivist Review" ventures to sound a note of warning against a too implicit reliance upon the methods there adopted. The mental training of the young child as carried on from the beginning of the world, he says, has consisted till now in infinitely varied exercises of hand, eye, and ear, taught by play with other children and animals, and enlivened by the child's own fancies and dreams. Vast stores of knowledge were accumulated in this way. Now the child spends much of its time in looking at black marks on a white background held eighteen inches from the eye. The boy is taught that a marble is a sphere, and the girl learns that the bit of calico with which she would like to be dressing her doll is a textile fabric. Protests without number have been raised, as Mr. Bridges says, against this pedantry, and by none more vigorously than by Froebel himself and many of his followers, but unfortunately the conditions under which Froebel's principles have been hitherto applied have gone far to pervert their use. The root of his method was the conviction that every child came into the world endowed in greater or less degree with a creative faculty, and that it was the business of the teacher to let it grow and turn it to account, but teachers unfortunately are often incompetent to fulfil their task, or have so many pupils to attend to, that they cannot possibly give the requisite time to each.

IT will be remembered, perhaps, that Colonel Olcott as President of the Theosophical Society, two years ago divided the ashes of Mdme. Blavatsky, one-third going to India, one-third to Europe, and the remaining third to America. This last part has been placed in a receptacle of pure onyx (says the *Westminster*) in the shape of a sarcophagus, which lies behind a window of plate-glass in a slab of sienna marble at Aryan Hall, New York. "Om, the first letter of the Sanscrit alphabet, is the brief inscription, with the dates 1891, 1875, 1879, and 1891—those of Madame's birth, the founding of the society, her first visit to India, and her death.

THIEVES have entered a barrack-room at Peshawar one night last week and carried off an arm-rack and five rifles.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE and his survey party have reached the Mekong River, which is the boundary of the Eastern Shan States owning British control. The work he has achieved in the past season's labours both in survey and exploration is sure to be found valuable when its results come to be laid before the Government.

IT still remains to be settled where the 9th Bengal Infantry, which is being converted into a Khas Gurkha battalion and linked with the 39th Gurhwal Rifles, will be stationed. Presumably they will be quartered at Lansdowne, where the 39th already are, but it is a question if that station will provide accommodation for another battalion.

IN confirmation of news recently published regarding the negotiations with the Chinese Government under the Tibet treaty, writes the *Pioneer*, we may add that the sole point at issue, the importation of Indian tea into Lhassa territory may be considered to have been disposed of at last. It has been a case where a give-and-take arrangement only could be made; and, though the details cannot yet be made public, when they are revealed they will serve to show that China has shown fair consideration in the matter.

THE weather is still unsettled at Calcutta, pouring in torrents just now, but the wind has abated.

DURING Lord Wenlock's last tour in the Southern Districts, he was presented with a petition by the inhabitants of Tinnevelly complaining of the inconvenience of there not being any night trains on the Erode branch of the South Indian Railway, whereby the train service between Tinnevelly and Erode was rendered defective. The petition was referred to the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Agent, S. I. R., for opinion. The Governor has now replied to the petitioners stating that he has been advised that owing to the passenger traffic between Tinnevelly and Erode being so small, the expense of running night trains on the Erode branch would not be justified, and that, if adopted, a good deal of local passenger traffic would be lost. The petitioners' request, accrdingly, cannot be granted.

CONSEQUENT on the preparations that are being made by the Amir to deal with the insurrection in the Hazara country, a rumour has spread to Kandahar that Ishak Khan has crossed the Oxus from Bokhara territory, and that troops are being concentrated to deal with him. Ashak, it may be remembered, was the leading figure in the serious rebellion of 1888, and fled from Afghanistan, after being defeated in a pitched battle by the Amir's General. There can be little chance of his returning now to renew a contest on which he would embark with very small prospects of success as compared with those he possessed before, his own prestige having gone, and the Amir's power being much more securely established than it was even in 1888.

A PLEASANT incident took place at the Chattur Manzil Club on Friday last, when Major-General Sir R. Low, K.C.B., commanding the Oudh Division, in a few well-chosen words psesented Dr. Haffkine with a testimonial subscribed to by the residents of Lucknow and Aligarh. The offering consisted of a silver bowl of Lucknow workmanship and a purse of Rs. 1,500. Dr. Haffkine, who replied in French, expressed his grateful sense of the compliment. He has during his visit to Lucknow assisted by Mr. Hankin, and Doctors Hooper and Crawford, inoculated 780 of the European and native garrison, 150 residents in the Civil Lines and 250 of the school children in the Martiniere.

IN continuation of our recent remarks on the C. D. agitation, observes the *Pioneer*, we may add that though the Government of India are anxious for a thorough independent inquiry into the statements made by the witnesses before Mr. G. Russell's Committee there may be some difficulty in arranging this. The statements of the agitators refer to ten cantonments and as the answers to them are required in time for the Committee to deal with them before the end of the present Parliamentary session, it is feared that such a full inquiry as that desired by the Government of India could not be carried out in the time avaible. The Viceroy, however, is still in correspondence with the Secretary of State as to the course to be adopted.

OF 55,827 maunds of cotton produced in Warangal District in the Nizam's Dominions in 1892, 49,376 were exported to Bezwada, 4,873 to Secunderabad and 1,578 to Kulburga between July 1892 and April 1893.

THE South-Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 29th April, 1893, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 92,234-6-10, and for goods, &c., Rs. 90,133-13-9, making altogether Rs. 1,82,368-4.7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 174-13-7. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,42,045-9-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 128-6-11.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes:—"We had very heavy rain on Monday night, 90 cents being gauged. There was heavy rain on the Ghaut also, causing a landslip. This occurred near Burliar, where large quantities of the earth from the Nilgiri Railway excavations were brought down by the shower and the Ghaut road completely blocked. All efforts to clear away the earth at once proved fruitless and the morning Mail tonga was delayed 1½ hour. The horses had to be unharnessed and the tonga with the Mails lifted by coolies over the *debris*. By the evening the road was cleared. On Tuesday rain again fell heavily and about 45 cents were gauged."

NOW that khaki has become the universal parade-dress for European troops, and even white-clothing, except for walking-out, is a thing of the past, writes a contemporary, it really seems time that the authorities should see their way to reducing the strain which the falling exchange is bringing on the officer's purse by abolishing a great deal of the expensive cloth uniform and handsome accoutrements still required to be kept up, and occasionally displayed on Indian service. Much of this is worn on perhaps half-a-dozen occasions in the year, some of it perhaps once or twice. Perhaps of all the victims to external show on a limited income the gunners have most to complain of. That arm of the service are, next to the cavalry, the most expensively clad, and while spending much more on their full-dress than their comrades of the line, have as a rule nothing like the means (to say nothing of the pay) with which their cavalry brothers defray their English tailors' bills. There is nothing like a look into details to prove a case. A gunner officer writing some months ago in these columns showed that an artillery officer in addition to his khaki uniform and Sam Browne belts, worn now on all drill-parades, has to be in possession of the following clothing and accoutrements. A tunic (or dress-jacket in R. H. A.) worn on perhaps two occasions in the year, except at really cold stations in the Punjab, where it is worn on Sundays for church-parade. A patrol-jacket never worn except as a substitute for mess-jacket in camp. A stable-jacket, practically never worn at all, but required on return to England. A mess-jacket waistcoat and overalls worn at mess in the cold weather when in cantonments. Gold belts and dress sabre-tache, worn with the tunic or dress-jacket in Review Order only, such as may be ordered for Queen's Birthday Parade, but *not* on Church-parade or on the ordinary occasions (few enough) when those garments are worn. Then white buff-belts and undress sabre-tache are the order, these being also worn with the serge patrol-jacket, one more garment now rendered almost obsolete by the universal introduction of khaki. Add to this an assortment of boots of different kinds sufficient to stock a shop. The great majority of the above are absolutely useless now-a-days; many of them nevertheless cost sums of money in English gold which are appalling to contemplate in rupees, and all of them are difficult to keep in order in this country. Needless to say that their renewal forms a large item in an officer's expenses, and one which tempts him to consider whether with the present prospects of exchange it would not be better to take a modest retired pay in pounds sterling, and seek a livelihood in which a large proportion of his annual income would not be swallowed up in fine clothes and trappings.

A REWARD of five hundred rupees has been offered for the capture of the *budmash* who shot Private Metson, of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, at Peshawar.

FOR some days past, says the *Englishman* of Thursday, the weather in and around Calcutta has indicated the approach of a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity. Heavy rain, accompanied with high wind, fell on Tuesday and Wednesday, and as we go to press the downpour is almost torrential in character. At 4-45 a.m., yesterday (Thursday) morning, the single inverted cone was hoisted above the Port Commissioner's Office, "indicating the early probable passage northward to the westward of Saugor Island and north of False Point of the vortex of a cyclonic storm of great intensity and magnitude." Unfortunately, telegraphic communication between False Point and Cuttack is interrupted, and the Meteorological Office is therefore deprived of valuable information concerning the force and direction of the storm. No vessels have left the Hughli since Monday. The force of the wind was so great on Wednesday at Hughli Point that th Germania, a petroleum steamer, was driven ashore.

IN case the Bill for the abolition of the Presidency Commands passes during the present Parliamentary Session, says the *Pioneer*, the Government of India will reconsider the General Order which was sent home in draft at the request of the Secretary of State, showing how the change would be given effect to. The nomenclature of the four armies has yet to be dealt with, one proposal being that they should be called the armies of the North, South, East, and West, respectively. It is quite possible, however, that they may be known as the armies of the Punjab, Madras, Bengal (or Upper India) and Bombay. Advantage might well be taken of the change to recast the 1st and 2nd class district commands.

THE Simla Rifle Meeting, writes a contemporary, has afforded an opportunity of testing the powers of the new magazine rifle so far as shooting at a target goes. The scores made show that the weapon will quite hold its own with the Martini-Henry when the men have got accustomed to it. At present they have only had it in their possession a few months, and they have to struggle against many disadvantages. The Lee-Enfield, to begin with, is sighted for cordite, so a soldier has to aim *off* the target in order to make a bull's-eye. Again, the weight and balance of the rifle vary considerably from the weapon which has been in use for so many years, and this alone tells against accurate shooting. Yet one competitor made, the other day, at Simla, one inner and six consecutive bull's-eye at 200 yards, standing, the most trying range of all. Again, 33 out of a possible 35 at 500 yards is very good, and there have been a number of scores over 30. It is probable at this meeting that the Martini-Henry will maintain its supremacy—there is actually a score of only one point behind the highest possible at 600 yards—but the Volunteers who are using the old rifle know every trick of their weapons, which they have used repeatedly, and it would be strange if they did not score very highly. It would, we think, be interesting if a careful analysis were made of all the shooting with the Lee-Enfield when the Simla Meeting comes to an end. As in the case of all new rifles there is some prejudice against the latest weapon introduced into the British Army, but this will die out when the rank-and-file discover its true merits. When the time comes round for the cold weather gatherings at Meerut and elsewhere, we shall expect to see splendid scoring made with the Lee-Enfield.

MR. MACARTNEY, the British Agent at Yarkand, was assaulted by a Chinese soldier some little time ago. The affair had no political significance, but it would seem advisable to send a few sepoys to Yarkand to serve as a guard for the Agency.

WE hear on very good authority that the Russians some months ago had laid down supplies for some sixteen hundred men at their fort on Murghabi in the Pamir region, and the belief obtains from information received from Chinese Turkistan that a force from Ferghana of that strength has already arrived on the spot.

THE *Vienna Neue Freie Presse*, of May 5, says:—"With the exception of the ruling powers at Constantinople and Paris, Europe has grown fairly accustomed to the British occupation [of Egypt], for it is essential for Great Britain to have a way open to India, and she can on that account not relinquish her watch over the Suez Canal."

IT is stated at Brussels (according to a *Times* telegram) that M. van Kerckhoven was not accidentally killed by one of his men, as was first reported, but that he fell into an ambuscade as he was returning from Wadelai with the remnants of his expedition, which had suffered severely in encounters with the Mahdists.

SIR EDWARD MALET, the British Ambassador in Germany, is the *World's* "Celebrity at Home." The British Embassy in Berlin (says the writer) is quite worthy of a millionaire, with its solid and stately front, and its corniced portico supported by fluted Corinthian pillars. Perfect in point of position—for it stands in the Wilhelmstrasse, or Downing-street of Berlin, close to the Unter den Linden Avenue, with its public offices and palaces—it is also next to faultless in respect of interior arrangements, its great depth giving it a suite of splendid reception rooms, such as can be found in no other Embassy in Berlin, with the single exception, perhaps, of that of Russia. You ascend the few entrance steps, and, on ringing the bell, are admitted by a liveried porter, who has to be as wakeful in his snug little lodge as the occupant of a signal-box on a metropolitan line. For the coming and going at the British Embassy is incessant, the business calls of the morning being succeeded by the social visits of the afternoon; and the chances are that, in entering, you will encounter some prominent member of the Diplomatic Corps coming out. But these never-ceasing visits neither ruffle the patience nor exhaust the strength of Sir Edward Malet, who seems to be endowed with eternal energy and youth though now getting well on in his fifties, for he was born at The Hague in 1837, "impossible," you exclaim mentally, on first catching sight of the Ambassador, "that a man with such a long and varied career behind him should still look so well-preserved, so lissom, and so young!" For Sir Edward Malet has assuredly had his due share of peregrinatory extremes, his *Wanderjahre* having included Frankfort, Brussels, Parana, Rio Washington, Lisbon, Paris, Pekin, Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Cairo, Brussels, and Berlin. After so much rolling round the world, with all the work it entailed, it is certainly surprising to see him look so fresh and youthful as he is. But he tells you, with Bismarck, that "change is the soul of life," and that there is all the difference in the world between running and stagnant water in respect of freshness.

IT is doubtful (says the *Daily Chronicle*) if the history of speculation in any country can show a more remarkable example of rapid fortune making and losing than the story of the last rise and fall of "Deacon" S. V. White, of the New York Stock Exchange, whose failure has been announced. Last year "Deacon" white tried to run a corner in corn. The Chicago speculators, however, proved too many for him, and after a long and a bitter fight he was forced to give up the struggle, failing with liabilities well up towards a million sterling. "Deacon" White had been, however, a prominent figure in Wall-street for years, and the great black "sombrero" hat he affected was one of the "show" pieces of the Stock Exchange, for under that hat he carried a very big head, and a little lower down a heart so big and honest (according to Wall-street standards) that everybody liked him and believed in him. When the creditors met after his failure they asked the "Deacon" how much he could pay. "Every dollar I owe, with interest, if you'll give me time," he answered. Thereupon every one of the creditors gave him a full release from debt, merely accepting his simple statement. "I'll pay you all as soon as I can." Three months ago he made his word good, and was counted again one of the rich men of Wall-street. Within the last month the terrible decline in Industrial shares or Trusts has wiped out his second fortune, and to-day he is again a bankrupt. Mr. White owes his title of deacon to his long association with Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church. He is one of the most noted amateur astronomers in the United States and has a private observatory in his own grounds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lycia, 2,116 tons, Commander W McNay, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE steamer Tregenna, 1,690 tons, Commander J K Glasson, cleared on Saturday last for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Egremont Castle, 1,873 tons, Commander W Valentine, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Oberon, 1,763 tons, Commander A S Grate, sailed on Saturday last, for Hamburg, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Afghan, 1,439 tons, Commander R Barton, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Commander J Stone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Perth, 2,605 tons, Commander J Swan, sailed on Saturday last for Kurachee and Liverpool, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala 671 tons, Commander J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and 76 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons Commander W S Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with 87 cases opium. a general cargo and 96 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, 2,182 tons, Commander A Buck, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (22nd April) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Karagola, 597 tons, Commander R J Rickford, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr P Allison, Lieut H S Ganatt, Mr C R Popplewell, Mr Khanderao Ganpat, and twenty deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Cos steamer Maria, 2,644 tons, Commander A Mitis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, 1st May, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Naso, and two children, Mr Feiriser, Mr Simeon and five deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Commander R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Kurachee and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs Yusuff Bin Abdool Aziz Mahomed Shewlan, Saleh Junghee, Ahmed, Abdool Latiff, Haji Mirza Asdoola, Jawad, Abdool Currim Shamlan, Raihmoo Nasur, Abdoola, Mrs Sonbai Mr Alli Abdoola and son, Mr. Jafferbhoy and two ladies and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Cy. of Perth	2605	Swan	Liverpool	27-5	Sir C Forbes
B	Afghan	1439	Barton	Persian Gulf	27-5	M Mackenzie
C	Elba	1498	Cantell	Hull	1-6	C M & Sons
D	E. Castle	1873	Valentine	Antwerp	27-5	K Nixon & Co
E	Kaveri	543	Abubaker	Bhownagur	27-5	Shprd & Co
F	Afrikander	1793	Hebback	Hamburgh	29-5	W&A Graham
G	J Tucker	1657	Vengelly	Odessa	30-5	K Nixon & Co
H	Oberon	1768	Grate	Hamburgh	27-5	J Mackintosh
L	Nyanza	1121	Barton	Zanzibar	4-6	V Ebram
M	Aldgate	2208	Chesheri	Hamburg	1-6	K Nixon & Co
O	Tregenna	1690	Glasson	Hull	29-5	K Nixon & Co
P	Skidby	2208	Strachan	Hamburgh	2-6	K Nixon
Q	Bentola	1767	Filmer	Antwerp	26-5	T Morrison

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Amana	2049	Kilgour	Marseilles	1-6	K Nixon & Co
2	Hispania	2313	Abrey	Liverpool	6-5	W&A Graham
3	Sin'pore	2341	Ottavia	N & Genoa	30-5	F Branchi.
4	Alberta	3161	Davis	Antwerp	27-5	T Morrison
4	Windsor	1798	Raeburn	Trieste, &c	31-5	T Morrison
5	Lombardy	1571	Cole	China		P & O Co
6	Gwalior	1618	Spick	China	2-6	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2348	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-6	A Lloyd's S N Co
8	Emir	2620	Robson	Antwerp	1-6	K Nixon & Co
9	Blackheath	1674	Hall	Genoa	31-5	K Nixon & Co
10	Kt. Companion	2512	Durant	Dunkirk	30-5	K Nixon & Co
12	W. Hall	2104	Barkley	Dunkirk		E Bates & Co
13	Imaum	2707	Pemberthy	Antwerp	30-5	E Bates
15	Bombay	2019	Robertson	Antwerp	31-5	J Mackintosh
16	Resolve	2034	Elcoate	Dunkirk		W&A Graham
16	Paula	285	Prayman	Mauritius		H S Siddick
—	Peninsular					P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	date of arrival.	date of departure.	Destination.
S.S. Karagola	...	27-5	Karachi.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Sunday, May 28.)
S.S. Laju .... 1910 tons ...... Reid ...... J Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Peninsular s	Loggin	London, May 5.
27	Methley Hall s	Buck	Cardiff, April 22.
28	Kapurthala s	Livingstone.	Karachi. May 25.
	King Arthur s	Fairweather.	Bussorah, May 17.
	Maria Valerie s	Mitis	Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Santiago bq	Meyer	Mauritius.
	Nurani s	Carson	Calcutta, &c.
	Ramillies s	Richards	Marseilles.
	Karagola s	Rickford	Karachi.
	Oberon s	Grate	Hamburg.
	City of Perth s	Swan	Liverpool.
	Egremont Castle s.	Valentine	Antwerp.
	Lycia s	McNay	Karachi.
28	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Karachi and P. Gulf.
	Afghan s	Barton	Persian Gulf.
	Lalpoora s	Stone	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Tregenna, Glasson, for Hull, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Nedjed, for Port Said, began to load on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
May.
23 Pundua s........Creft..........Rangoon, May 20.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
May.
25 Nizam s .... Calcutta.
Nadir s........ .... Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel. (Arrivals)	Commander.	From	Date. (Departures)	To
May.					
4	Mayo H M's I M	Fenny	Somali coast.		
6	Lapwing H M's	Dare	Sea		
12	Nedjed	Crawford	Cardiff	19	Bombay
	Etoile	De Cotigny	Obock		
13	Rovuma	DeSouza	Zanzibar	16	Lisboa
14	Meyun	Gibbs	Somali coast.	16	Somali coast
	Britannia	Murray	London	15	Sydney
15	Kanzler	Terchan	Zanzibar	16	Hamburg
16	Maria Teresa	Depcris	Bombay		Trieste
	Dorunda	Gray	London		Brisbane
	Clan Munroe	Jones	Coconada	17	London
	Naseri	Hughes	Suakim		Bombay
17	Chiltern	Starkey	Bombay		Cable repairs
	Chusan	Thompson	London		Calcutta
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Amara	Davis	Bussorah		London via Jeddah
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	20	Hodeida
	Arara	Mackinlay	Cardiff		
18	Venetia	Crawford	Bombay	18	Jeddah
	Arcadia	Andrews	Sydney		London
	Staffatta It G Boat	Incoronato	Naples		
	Avoca	Campbell	Brisbane	18	London
	Pekin	Street	Calcutta	19	London
	Abdul Cadire	Mustafat Beg	Bussorah	19	Jeddah.
	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay		
19	Assam	Creery	Bombay		
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	21	Somali coast
20	Neckar	Schmolder	Bremen	20	China
	Oldenburg	Gathemann	China		Bremen
	Transvaal	Clunie	Bombay		Dunkirk
	Australien	Didier	Australia	21	Marseilles
21	Kaiser	Isandroff	Hamburg		Zanzibar

Aden, 21st May.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 27.
Mitchell-Smith, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Walker, Capt, Madras, R A, on duty, from England.
Hickens, Lieut, Bombay, R H A, on duty, from Sheffield.
Ranking, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 5th B Cavy, on duty, from London.
Campbhell, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, Ordnance, on privilege leave, to England.
Burrowes, Captain, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27.
Lennock, Capt, Madras, Suffolk Regt, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Gray, Surgn-Capt, Army Madical Staff, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Mitchel-Smith, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Mooltan.
Campbell, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, to rejoin, to Ferozpore.
Ranking, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 5th B Cavy, on duty, to Calcutta.

MAY 28.
Atkins, Col. Bengal, 15th Lancers, on leave, to Quetta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
Bombay, 26th May, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·654
Temperature of the Air	86·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·6
General Directions of wind*	SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
„ year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th instant	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

THE New Patent "CAVALRY STROP" with tin of lightening RAZOR PASTE, Rs 24, Cash or V.P.P—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

COTTON TROUSERINGS of fine Corduroy, various Shades. 27 inch. at Ans. 9, 12, and 13 per yard. —PATEL'S PIECE-GOODS DEPOT, Fort, Bombay.

OILMAN'S STORES.—Cheapest and Best. Oxford Brown Tin As. 12. Jams, Tin As. 5 Potted Meat, As. 5. Fresh Haddock, Tin As. 8. Fresh Mackerel, Tin As. 7. PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Revised Price List on Application.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS. —A Most Splendid Selection of Platedware suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents. Rs. 5 to Rs. 200 each. Birthday Cards, from As. 6 to Rs. 2 each. Inspection respectfully invited.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder. Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

RECEIVED Milk Jugs and Table Flower Vases, with Musical Boxes, play 2 Airs. Rs. 15, 25 and 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA EMPORIUM.

TO LET.—BUNGALOW, at Cumballa, commanding beautiful view and very airy. Very nicely Furnished. Apply "X" sharp, care of this Paper.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations and near Dr. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 50 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadar Dispensary, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42 Meadows Street.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83. Meadows Street, Fort.

SELLING OFF! Closing Business!! Half Prices!!! Up-Country orders Full Reductions. Good fittings for sale.—Mrs. COUNSELL, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—"MACHINERY for GAS ILLUMINATION. For particulars apply to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Wadhwan.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Monsoon Rates. Comfortable Rooms, at REDUCED RATES, available from Rs. 100 and upwards. Apply to the MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—CANNOT SAY anything more impressive than has been said by all who have come before me to this Hotel Probably, being an old Indian with 45 consecutive years residence may have some weight with the general public; then I have only to say, which I do with pleasure, that Mr. Pestonjee is a model Hotel-keeper, and his kindness, attention, civility and conciliatory manner makes one forget that they are any where but at home in their own homestead.—E. SPARLING, late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

WANTED, a B. A., for six months certain. Must have passed his B. A. in Sanscrit as his second language. Preference will be given to one whose mother tongue is Marathi and who has some experience as a teacher. Apply at once stating salary required and with copies of testimonials to Mr. JETHASHANKAR PRABHASHANKAR, Rajkot City.

WANTED, an ENGINEER to fit up and work a Ginning Factory. Candidates to apply to H. H. the THAKORE SAHEB of Wadhwan, with testimonials.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, WANTED, FOR A RAILWAY IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Must have thorough knowledge of Railway Capital and Revenue Accounts, General Audit Work and Exchange Transactions. Age should not exceed 35 years.—Address, Secretary, Central Argentine Railway Company, Limited, 85, Palmerston Buildings, London, E. C., England.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

COFFEE!—Try our COFFEE without fear. It can be RETURNED if not APPROVED. Despatch your orders without fear, for you can not be DECEIVED—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane Fort. (opposite Sirdar's Mansions).

VIOLINS.—A large Stock of well-seasoned Instruments, good Models, from Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

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REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address' William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cros engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

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THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE.
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THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.
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EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
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MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
Duncan Road, opposite Treacher and Co., Byculla.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for ure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT,
[By Kind Permission.]
I have much pleasure in certifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness. She is clever and has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well doing. G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, the 7th October, 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Duncan Road, Byculla.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

LONDON financial quotations through Reuter came generally unchanged this morning, Consols having remained at 98¼, and Indian Sterling Loan at 109¼; and the market rates of discount being unaltered. About £375,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making £1,150,000 paid in since the beginning of the week. The price of Bar Silver remained at 37⅝d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £62 5-8. In New York also, the metal was unchanged in value, at 82¼ cents per oz.; demand Exchange, on London, however, having advanced ½ cent to 4·89½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 416,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 82·90 to 82·98 cents. The Indian Council allotted a quarter of a lakh of extra Bills on Madras yesterday at the previous rate of 1s. 2⅜d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2⅜d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £140,000 in Silver to this port; and £10,000 of the same metal to Calcutta. Braziers' Copper was still quoted on London, at £51 15s. per ton. French Rentes on Paris remained at 97½; Paris Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at fcs. 25·28½.

To-day there has been no change in the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter; and Bar Silver, both on London and New York, is unchanged in value; New York Exchange on London being also as before.

The Wheat and Linseed markets were unchanged yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 3,570,000 quarters or 150,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's corrected estimate.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool, yesterday, at 4⅛d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 1-16d. for May-July deliveries, and 4 9-64d. for September-October. In East Indian Cotton, Bengals and Westerns were ⅛d. and Tinnys and Coconadas 1-16d. per lb. lower. Egyptian "Fair" Brown were unchanged at 4⅛d. per lb. The market closed quiet; Surats neglected; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales without any East Indians. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats flat; and arrival also flat; the sales having been only 4,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot and Arrival prices come all unaltered. The day's Imports are 17,000 bales. The Manchester Market remains quiet.

Owing to the holidays, the total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were only 29,000 bales, while the amount forwarded to consumers was 34,000 bales. The Imports were 34,000 bales. The total stock had diminished during the week by 8,000 bales; and as it stood yesterday, it was 115,000 bales less than at the same time last year, though 358,000 bales heavier than in 1891. The weekly figures for the Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe having been mutilated in transmission through Reuter, we are unable to give an usual comparison of the same. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. lower yesterday than on the previous Friday, and Arrivals declined 3-64d. to 1-16d. during the week, ready Cotton being thus 1-16d. higher than at the same time last year, but ⅝d. per lb. lower than in 1891 on the corresponding day.

In New York, the price of Cotton was quite unchanged yesterday, at 7 11-16 cents for ready Mid-Uplands, and 7·43 cents for August Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the total falling off in arrivals, compared with last year and the year before, stood yesterday at 2,056,000 bales, and 1,916,000 bales, respectively.

To-day, a decline of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, and August Futures are two points lower, at 7·41 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 3,000 bales, going against 5,000 bales last year, and the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,330,000 bales compared with 6,300,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	24,000	37,000	35,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	34,000	24,000	29,000
" " Continent......	21,000	27,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,819,000	6,875,000	6,735,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,082,000	3,068,000	3,110,000
" " to Continent do.	1,836,000	2,372,000	2,347,000
" Stock in the Ports	500,000	672,000	404,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	muti-	4,970,000	2,920,010
" " Surats	lated	548,000	596,960
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,574,000	1,689,000	1,216,260
" London	6,000	8,000	17,000
American Afloat	80,000	50,000	70,000
East Indians "	12,000	20,000	30,000
Total ...	1,672,000	1,767,000	1,333,260
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 1-8d.	4 1-16d.	4 3-4d.
" Good Dhollera	3 5-8d.	3 3-8d.	3 13-16d.
Difference......	½d.	11-16d.	15-16d.

Our local Cotton Market was dull to-day with only a small business passing, though more for export than for local consumption; and prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy for Dharwars and Westerns, though they are unchanged for other descriptions. Exporters have bought 1,600 bales, consisting of 500 Bhownugger, at Rs. 191¼/93; 300 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 165; 200 each of Broach, at Rs. 208; Dharwar, at Rs. 193; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 189; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 163; and Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 199 per candy; while the Mills have taken only 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 169; and Oojein, at Rs. 183 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone with very little doing for export, and prices have declined half an anna per candy in *Pessy* and *Delhi*. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...	Rs. 4-7-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	" 4-6-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi............	" 4-7-6	"
Red Delhi..................	" 4-4-6	"
Hard Yellow................	" 5-0-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-5-0	"
Hard Red	" 4-9-0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a small extent in a quiet market, and *Linseed* has declined in value half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-7-0 to Rs. 7-9-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton................	16,749	bales.
Wheat.................	57,507	cwts.
Linseed	30,431	"
Rapeseed	32,358	"
Gingellyseed..........	1,378	"
Poppyseed.............	3,187	"
Groundnuts	834	"
Castorseed	1,530	"
Rice	4,082	"

FREIGHTS are steady, and the rate is now 19s. per ton, all round.

Exchange opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 9-16 for Bank telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, there having been but little demand for Bank remittance, and no Merchants' Bills offering, and before long, 1s. 2 25-32d. was offered and done for Credits, for cash, to a moderate extent; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s 2 25-32d.	"
France do.	1·55¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at about last evening's rates for Fours, and our closing quotations are 104 9-16 for Money and the near Account, and 104¼ for the end of next month; par being still nominally quoted at 4½ per Cents.

SHARES continue to be neglected on all lines, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 25 in Morarji Gokaldas, and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit Mill Scrip.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

10 p.m. ...	82·3

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 28.

6 a.m. ...	87·3
10 a.m. ...	81·5
2 p.m. ...	84·9
4 p.m. ...	84·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BATTYE—March 29, at Umtali, Mashonaland, Africa, Alfred Plunkett Battye, youngest son of the late Major Uynyard, Battye. B S C, of the Grange, Weybridge.
DOUGLAS—May 3, at 14 Landsdowne-terrace, Cheltenham, Fanny Douglas, widow of the late Lt-Col J W Douglas, Bengal Army.
HOWKINS—April 23, at Sevenoaks, Marion, widow of the late Theophilus Howkins, Esq, formerly of Harberry, Warwickshire, and daughter of the late R Gibson, Esq, of Calcutta and Denmark-hill, Dulwich, aged 82.
HUGGINS—May 2, at Eosom, Elizabeth Sophia (Lizzie), wife of Captain Posonby Glenn Huggins, D S O, 21st Madras Pioneers, and daughter of late Commander W C Grierson, R N, of Rockhall, Dumfriesshire, N B.
PHILLIPS—April 23, at Marseilles, Emma Elizabeth, wife of A Phillips, Esq, of Westlands, Epsom, and Theatre-road, Calcutta, aged 44.
SILCOCK—May 5, at Bournemouth West, Annie Greer, wife of H F Silcock, Indian Civil Service, (Bombay).
WRIGHT—May 7, George Fulton Campbell Wright, of 36, Ampththill-square, London, third son of the late G A Wright, Esq, H E I C S, formerly of Woodlands, Jersey.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARNOLD—May 23, at Coonoor, Neilgherries, the wife of Lieut A S Arnold, 1st Madras Lancers, of a son.
BROADFOOT—May 20, at Bangalore, the wife of R D Broadfoot, C S, of a son.
BROUGH—May 19, at Khagole, the wife of J Brough, Medical Officer, E I R, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROADFOOT—May 21, at Bangalore, the infant son of R D Broadfoot, C S.
BROUGH—May 19, at Khagole, Annie, the infant daughter of J and E Brough, aged one day.
ROSS—May 19, at Ferozepore, Punjab, of enteric, Edward Macrae Ross, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), third son of H S J Ross, Bengal Civil Service (retired).
STEPHENS—May 22, at Sunnyside, Egmore, Violet Mary, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs G H Stephens.
WATSON—May 24, at Claremont, Ootacamund, suddenly, Mrs Wentworth Watson, widow of the late Mojor-General Lewis Wentworth Watson, formerly of the Madras Army, and Colonel of the 17th M I, aged 71.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1893.

INDIA everywhere affords a striking example of the neglect of the most elementary principles of sanitation. What more painful instance of this undoubted truism could be found than the utter absence of proper provision for the sanitary disposal of the dead which prevails everywhere throughout the mofussil of our own Presidency. We do not aspire to belong to the shrieking brotherhood of sanitary faddists, but we desire soberly and without exaggeration to endeavour to attract the attention of both the public and of Government to this not unimportant matter, in the hope that measures for reform may be speedily devised and carried out. There is, as everybody knows, a highly paid and extensive Sanitary Department, which is continually peripatetic all over the country, and is indefatigable in making notes. There is a Sanitation Act, which was introduced a few years ago with a great flourish of trumpets, as though it were to bring about a millennium, without further ado; there are subsidiary Sanitary Regulations; and there are also Local Boards, Municipalities, Police, and Revenue authorities without number, and with practically unlimited means and powers at their disposal, who are supposed to be assiduous night and day in carrying out one of their chief duties, the improvement of sanitation. And yet in spite of all this what are the facts in regard to this matter, the disposal of the dead?

Let us take the case of a city not two hundred miles from Bombay, which is supposed to be in the van of advanced municipal administration. There is a village about six miles up the river, on which this city stands; hither at all hours of the day, from dawn until late evening flows a more or less continuous stream, bearing openly on stretchers, Hindu dead, the adults to be burned, the children to be buried. Theoretically the bodies of the adults are supposed to be reduced to ashes before being cast into the river; but that this is not done is clearly proved by the presence of the numberless muggers, and fish of all kinds, which swarm in the vicinity of the burning-ground, and which at the faintest sound of a funeral wail, eagerly collect from all quarters, to fight for the half-consumed remains. The children are buried at the extreme edge of the river bank and in shallow graves, which vary in depth from one to three feet, according to the conscience of the grave-digger. These graves are, of course, covered in flood time, sometimes for days together. Naturally the air reeks with the effluvia from these graves, and is thick with the pungent smoke from the funeral pyres. Yet in the midst of this poisoned atmosphere, a village exists; its inhabitants are at work more or less all day on the river bank, bathing, washing clothes and cooking pots, drawing water, and taking the cattle which supply both themselves and the people of the neighbouring city with milk, to drink their fill of the foul and polluted water; while six miles below, the inhabitants of the city are drawing their daily supply of drinking water, mainly from this same river, which has flowed past and drained this hot bed of disease and death. Can we wonder then, when we are told that during the recent hot weather, the mortality rate of this city was as high as 400 per diem, the greater portion of this rate being directly due to cholera the germs of which had been taken out of the city to the river bank day by day in the corpses of the victims, only to be quietly brought back again hour by hour on the bosom of the river? And we daresay that no one put it down to the death dealing water of the sacred river, nor that the Municipal fathers put aside for one moment their petty party squabbles, but attributed all the blame to misfortune. But this is only what is done with the Hindu dead of this city. We have still to track the bodies of Mahomedans and low castes to their last resting places. We have not far to go, for we learn that the bodies of such are promiscuously deposited in open cemeteries or spaces in the most densely-populated quarters within the city limits. We have actually heard of an officer stopping the burial of a servant, within his own compound. The final duty to the dead is, in all cases, considered to be adequately discharged by securing the bodies against disturbance and desecration by jackals and dogs whose name is legion; the living are ignored in this matter, and are expected to, and do, cheerfully endure the inevitable poisonous odours. We purposely omit touching on the Parsee method of disposing of the dead, as thanks to the good-sense and intelligence of that community the Towers of Silence are always erected at a considerable distance from human habitations, and are managed on the whole decently and inoffensively. Such then is the method of disposing of the dead in this, and we may fairly presume by analogy, all other urban communities.

Now let us turn to the rural communities, and see if they are in better case in this respect. Unfortunately if our information is correct no improvement is discernible here; indeed in some respects matters are even worse; the Hindu burning-grounds are not infrequently so situated either on the banks of rivers or tanks, as to necessarily pollute drinking water, and the civilization of the people being lower than in urban communities, even less care is taken to ensure the proper consumption by fire of the remains. The Mahomedans and low castes generally bury their dead, indiscriminately according to their individual whim, in fields or waste places; burial-grounds set apart for the purpose, even where they do exist, are practically ignored: the burial can scarcely be dignified by this name, for it generally consists in laying the body in a shallow trough in the ground, and covering it up with a mound of dry clods of earth. A sickening instance which is probably not isolated, of the result of this mode of non-burial has recently been brought to our notice. A man had died of cholera, and his friends in accordance with their custom had put the corpse on the ground and covered it up with earth: next morning it was found that the village dogs had disinterred the body, and scattered the remains in every direction; these dogs were of course running about amongst the little children and in and out of the houses, carrying cholera infection. In what other country, with any pretensions to civilization, would such a state of things, as we have endeavoured to describe, be for one instant tolerated? Anywhere else in the world, would any private individual be allowed to bury his dead promiscuously in shallow graves either on a public common or in his private or state land perhaps within a few feet of a well, supplying a whole villageful of human beings with drinking water? The sense of sanitation and decency in the great mass of the people may be nebular and elementary, but this does not excuse those who have been entrusted with the duty of governing, whether they be members of Taluka Boards or Municipalities, or the paid servants of Government, from fulfilling their obligations and responsibilities.

THE Report of the Council of the National Indian Association grows year by year a more bulky volume. The sphere of usefulness of the Association sufficiently explains this progress. During the year reported upon numerous gatherings were held under the auspices of the Society, numerous institutions visited, and Indian students were provided with tickets for lectures and were given useful introductions, and aided in many other ways. The number of students visiting England to prosecute professional studies has been up to the average, and it is chronicled as a point of special interest that the three lady-students who have recently gone home to study either medicine or painting make a total of six now in England under the solicitous eye of the institution. During the same period the two sons of the Shan Chief of Thibaw were under charge of the Committee. Until their return to Burma in August last, the elder spent his time under the guidance of a tutor, gaining acquaintance with English institutions, while the younger entered Rugby School. A hope is expressed by the Superintendence Sub-Committee that the Tsawbwa will allow him to return shortly to England to continue his education there. The aim of the Education Committee, we are assured, has been to encourage by practical sympathy the efforts which are being made by branches of the Association and by other agencies in aid of female education in India. But unfortunately the smallness of the fund at their disposal limits their grants both in number and amount, while many schools and other institutions would be benefited by increased help. The Committee, however, finds consolation in the conviction that the good effected is not to be measured entirely by the sums of money sent out, but even more by the evidence thus afforded that those who have tried in their own country to promote education for English women take also an earnest interest in the spread of sound education for Indian women and girls. From a sentimental point of view of course this is a very noble utterance, but as the desire is to carry out effectually the objects of the Society, additional subscriptions would furnish firmer grounds for rejoicing. As regards the Widows' Home at Calcutta the Committee has made special appeals and received special support in England. By making its existence and its value more widely known in England, the Committee believes that many, whose sympathy with the sad position of Hindu widows has in late years been roused, will be glad to aid in its maintenance, and for this reason its members are now seeking publicity. The report mentions with regret the lack of support which Mr. Bonerjee meets in Calcutta in his labours on behalf of the Home, but looks to England, perhaps too hopefully, for help. Far more satisfactory, we imagine, would it be to urge renewed vigour among workers in India, for the spirit of independence is decidedly a disembodied one.

PEOPLE in Bombay are perhaps not deeply concerned in the iniquities of Mr. Phillips, the District Magistrate who treated the Raja of Mymensing in such a curious fashion, and whose action in the matter was brought before the Upper House, on Monday, the 8th instant, by Lord Stanley of Alderley. But the question was interesting as it indirectly raised the old subject of trying to do away with the practice of combining judicial and executive functions. By the way how is it that grievances such as that brought before the notice of the English public by Lord Stanley always seem to come from Eastern or Northern India? We think we are right in saying that we do not hear of many similar complaints in Western and Southern India. Is it because Madras and Bombay Civilians have more discretion than their brethren in other parts of the peninsula? But to return to the Mymensing case. Lord Kimberley in his reply seems to have been misunderstood, as he pointed out the next day in some references he made to the ex-Chief Justice of Bengal—that "elderly Tory lawyer" as a big man in India called him some years ago—and got into trouble for his temerity. The Secretary of State was made by the reporters to challenge Sir Richard Garth's condemnation of the system, although such a statement was inconsistent with his subsequent admissions. What he dissented from was a remark attributed to Sir R. Garth that the conjunction of executive and judicial powers was maintained to enhance the prestige of the officers of the Indian Government. Naturally as Secretary of State he objected to so unguarded and sweeping an assertion. As to Mr. Phillips, Lord Kimberley with the concurrence of his predecessor Viscount Cross, condemned in sufficiently severe language the actions of that gentleman, but declined to interfere with the authorities on the spot, who he once more pointed out are better able to decide such matters than people in London. If this wholesome truth had presented itself more forcibly to some former Secretaries of State the unfortunate mistakes arising out of certain scandals that we wot of might have been avoided.

COLONEL C. J. O. FITZGERALD, C.B., has been selected by the India Office to be in attendance upon the Gaekwar of Baroda during his Highness's stay in England. As the Gaekwar was not due at Trieste until Monday, the 8th, he could hardly have arrived in time for the reception at the Imperial Institute on Wednesday, which in point of numbers at any rate surpassed any similar gathering in our time. With the additions made at the meeting of the Committee the roll of Fellows approaches eight thousand. As every Fellow received a card for himself and a lady the crush may be easily imagined, especially when it is remembered that a great many people besides the Fellows were invited. The list of Fellows just issued would be all the better for a little revision. The Indian names are nearly all wrong, and in some cases the identity of the person referred to can only be guessed at. Shrimant Sampatrao K. Gaikwad, brother of the Gaekwar, appears as follows:—"Gaekwad-Shrimant, Sampatrao K." This is almost as bad as if Sir James Fergusson for instance were described as "Fergusson-Sir, Jamesson." And who is "The Setna E. Maneckjee?" We suppose "The Setna" is some Zoroastrian title that we have never heard of before. We do not wish to be too hard upon the overworked officials of the Institute; and certain mistakes are inevitable however careful they may be, but those we have alluded to might have been avoided. The Imperial Institute Staff may console themselves with the reflection that if they come to hopeless grief with Indian names, they are no worse than the Court News-men who seem incorrigible, and who the other day announced to the world that the "*Ghakore*" of Gondal had been received by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House! One or two of the London papers mercifully corrected the "G" into a "T," but in the *Times* and other journals the word appeared in type exactly as it was written.

THE withdrawal of the exhibits of seventeen States from the competition at the Chicago Exhibition on account of the objection to the prizes being awarded by single judges instead of by juries is an unpleasant incident, the blame for which must rest with the administration of the Exhibition. On the 12th instant, the Commissioners of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Spain had already notified to the officials that they would withdraw their exhibits from competition, unless the awards were made by juries in accordance with the usual custom, instead of by a single judge. The officials of the Exhibition cannot say that they have been taken suddenly or unawares.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARTHUR SWINTON, R. A. (late Bengal), has permission to retire with effect from June 5th next.

THE *Times* says:—"The Commander-in-Chief has approved of Major-General R. C. Stewart taking command temporarily of the Madras Army, the post being vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Sir J. C. Dormer, and the next senior officer, Major-General C. J. East, being absent on leave. It is understood that, in consequence of the military rearrangement in India, the post of Commander-in-Chief in Madras will not be filled up."

By the death of Rear-Admiral Long, Captain H. St. L. B. Palliser, now Commodore at Hong Kong, is raised to the Flag List, and Captain E. Rice, of the Chatham Fleet Reserve, comes in turn for a rise upon Admiral Waddilove's retirement. The Hood, Blenheim, Hawke, and Arethusa are to be commissioned almost immediately, and the Temeraire, Ajax, Ramillies, and Empress of India in a couple of months, giving seven more captains' commands. Another vacancy is given by Captain Langley, Naval Attache in the United States, having completed three years in his appointment, and in addition, the Superb, the Excellent, and active will all take new captains.

THE following have been admitted Licentiates:—Messrs. Nowroji Merwanji Tarachand, Grant Medical College, Bombay, and Middlesex Hospital; Runchhoddas Purmananddos Vorah, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

"ATLAS," in the *World* says:—In Lieutenant-General Sir James Dormer the Army has lost a most able organiser and popular commander. "Jemmie" Dormer was everybody's friend. A man of sound judgment, quick perception, admirable tact, and indomitable energy, he was marked out years ago, by those who knew his personal qualities, as an officer who was bound to come to the front. He richly deserved all the honours he won, and the only surprise is that his progress was not more rapid. In these days one expects fortunes's favourites to go to the front by leaps and bounds. The progress of Sir James Dormer was steady but sure. He was essentially well placed at the head of the Madras Army, and the work cut out for him there—to which only a few days ago I referred—could not have been entrusted to hands more able. His loss, under all circumstances, is irreparable, and by no one will it be felt more keenly than by Lord Roberts, who has had many proofs lately of the sterling worth of the distinguished colleague who has died so suddenly under distressing circumstances, which will earn for the bereaved widow and family the sympathy of British soldiers all over the world. A correspondent from Dublin writes: "The late Sir James Dormer was one of the most popular generals who have commanded the Dublin District within living memory, as he was the most popular among his contemporaries at Oscot. He was a capital all-round sportsman, and was not only good to hounds, but made his mark between flags when a sabaltern in the south of Ireland, and as a long-distance runner he had few equals in the Army in his day. He lost his eye while playing rackets. Sir James Dormer's fatal accident recalls that of Lord Edward Percy Somerset's in 1865."

THE following are among the recently proved wills:—Mr. George Alexander Baird, £831,700 by the will and the first codicil the testator devised and bequeathed all his real and personal property to Mr. Walter Lumley and Mr. Ernest de Witt upon trust to pay the income to his mother, Mrs. Baird, for her life, and after her death to hold the capital in trust for equal division between such of the children of his first cousins as shall survive Mrs. Baird, and shall attain the age of twenty-one years; Mr. John Bagley White, £15,400; Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P., £46,700.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE, who went out to nurse the Hawaiian lepers, but was obliged to leave her charges on account of some difficulties with the native officials, is now (says the *Westminster Gazette*) living at Sao Paolo, Brazil. Together with her husband, Dr. Lutz, the lady is engaged in medical work in their new home.

A REPORT is current to the effect that the United States contemplate a modification of the import tariff with regard to Canadian agricultural products, and that the duties may possibly be reduced to the level at which they stood prior to the establishment of the McKinley tariff.

TELEGRAPHIC reports received at Ottawa from the principal points in Manitoba and the north-West territories, regarding the crop prospects, show that one-third of the seeding has been completed, despite the backward spring. The weather is now favourable, and great progress is being made; seeding will, it is expected, be completed this week.

THERE are some curious names (according to the *Boston Commonwealth*) among the numerous pensioners on the United States Government. These pensioners endorse their cheques at the various sub-treasuries, and at the New York sub-treasury they have been making a collection of queer names. Among these John the Baptist Theophilus Ploof has the place of honour, closely followed by Abel Cain and Anna Ketchbaptist. Among other singular names are Christian Canary, Brazil Pepper, Amelia A. Turnipseed, Adam Apple, Pleasant Ladd, August Blizzard, Henry Fivecoats, Birdsong Crow, Lone Liar, Fred Coldsnow, and Temperance Rumy. Three persons enjoy the Christian name of America, while Betsy Bump and Seneca Sly seem to indicate negro pensioners or else Indians.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AUSTRIA AND THE POWERS.

INCREASED ARMAMENTS INDISPENSABLE.

VIENNA, MAY 27.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving the Delegations yesterday, said that the most friendly relations with other Powers continue to exist, and that the circumstances in favour of peace remain unimpaired.

Nevertheless his Majesty said, a progressive increase in the defensive power of Austria was absolutely necessary.

LORD SALISBURY AT LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Lord Salisbury has arrived at Londonderry, where he met with perfect ovation, the streets being gaily decorated with flags in his honor.

His Lordship witnessed a procession of many thousands with bands and banners from the residence of the Mayor.

SCARLET FEVER AT ALDERSHOT.

Scarlet fever is alarmingly prevalent at Aldershot, and many regiments have been attacked.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

In the match between Cambridge and the Marylebone Cricket Club the latter were beaten by ten wickets. Ranjit Singh on the Cambridge sid scored fifty-five.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

PARIS, MAY 27.

An official despatch has been published, which states that a French Column has relieved Khong after a little fighting. The besiegers were mostly Laos tribesmen, led by Siamese and Mandarins.

THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Seventeen countries including Great Britain have withdrawn their exhibits from competition at the Chicago Exhibition, as they object to single judges awarding prizes instead of leaving the awards to juries.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The cricket match between Middlessex and Surrey was concluded yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the former by seven wickets.

The match between Sussex and Somerset ended in the latter being beaten by nine wickets.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, MAY 26.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies have, by a large majority, passed a vote of confidence in Signor Giolitti, the Premier.

THE CAPE GOVERNMENT AND AUSTRALIA.

AN OFFER OF FINANCIAL AID.

The Cape Government have offered financial assistance to the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria by investing in their stocks or in unissued Loan.

The offer has, however, been gratefully declined.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE MISSION TO BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

No formal mission, bearing ceremonial presents, will be despatched by land from Burma to China. The mission when sent will probably go by sea from Rangoon to Pekin.

THE RECEPTION OF COLONEL YATE.

The reception of Lieutenant-Colonel Yate, at Herat, was even more cordial than was expected.

The Amir's officials have loyally carried out his Highness' orders that the British Officer should be received with marked distinction at all important halting places.

TROUBLES FROM THE WAZIRIS.

There is no truth in the report of the impending trouble on the Gomal route from the Waziris. The tribe as a whole is well affected towards the Indian Government. The headmen are anxious for the maintenance of the present good understanding.

A SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH LINE FROM ZANZIBAR TO MAURITIUS.

Sanction has been accorded to the laying of a submarine telegraph line from Zanzibar to Mauritius by a special company formed by the Eastern Telegraph Extension Company. It will receive an annual subsidy of £28,000 for twenty years; the English Treasury and the Indian Goverment each paying £10,000, and Mauritius £8,000. The new cable will not only link up Mauritius with the main telegraph routes existing between Africa, India, and Europe but subserve other purposes. Mauritius in case of war between England and any European maritime power would be a rendezvous of British fleet in the Indian Ocean, and hence the necessity of its being in telegraphic communication with the East Coast of Africa, and indirectly with India.

THE POSITION OF MR. PAYNE.

It is stated that Mr. Payne is in no sense accredited from the Amir as having a political mission to carry out, and the Government of India did not treat him otherwise than as a simple messenger from his Highness. That has been his status throughout, and certainly not likely to be raised in any way.

THE SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

The championship medal at Simla of the Rifle Meeting was won by Lance-Corpl Viney, Wiltshire Regiment, Private Hall, Sutherland Highlanders being second. Both fired with a Lee-Metford Rifle, using black pellet powder. This is the first occasion on which the Lee-Metford and Martini-Henry Rifles come into competition under similar conditions, so the result may be looked upon as gnificant.

BOMBAY ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 28.

The Bombay Army Head-Quarters will be re-established at Poona from the 8th proximo.

THE SARDARS' ELECTION TO THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The result of the votes of the Sardars' election was made known to the public late last evening. Mr. Pense received forty-four votes; the Chief of Inchalkaranji, 35; the Junior Chief of Kurundwad and the Senior Chief of Kurandwad, each 5.

THE WEATHER.

Considerable change in the weather has set in Poona and its surrounding countries for the last few days. It is raining heavily in the Southern Mahratta Country, also Belgaum, Hubli, Dharwar, and Castle Rock. It rained yesterday heavily on the Ghauts, and also at Mahableshwar and Matheran.

THE EFFECT OF THE LATE CYCLONE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

A cyclone has passed over Calcutta to the west and travelled northward. Business is very seriously interfered with however, and a large amount of minor damage has been done. Scores of trees have been uprooted and mutilated and in some instances blocking vehicular traffic. Trains have been delayed and few cutcha houses have collapsed. No vessels have come in or left the port, consequently the rumour regarding the pilot brig is unconfirmed.

The barque Rydalsmere, which anchored with several others at Diamond Harbour, has disappeared during one of the severe squalls. Her whereabouts is a mystery.

The effects of the cyclone is felt all up the E. B. S. Railway, and much inconvenience and delay has been caused to passengers.

One of the floating light vessels have been blown off her station, and put into Saugor.

Sixty-four manjees and coolies, which were working on cargo-boats alongside the s. s. Germania to tow the vessel ashore, are reported to have drowned, the boats having got adrift and swamped.

The s. s. Willhelm had gone ashore, but floated off again.

The s. s. Clan Mackenzie, which rode out the cyclone at Sandheads, arrived to-day all well and undamaged.

Some anxiety exists regarding the s. s. Chusan and other vessels. The French mail was spoken to by the s. s. Clan Mackezie.

The Barque Rydalmere is high up on the bank sixty miles down the river, and is likely to remain there for some time.

THE MISSING HOLIDAY-MAKERS.

The party of eleven ladies and gentlemen who were missing since Queen's Birthday turned up to-day none the worse, though the intervening days have been most inconvenient. They have been weather-bound in a small bungalow, and were brought back to Calcutta in a small steamer this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH MAY 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 26.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 26.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay, on the 9th instant, arrived at Hongkong, on the 27th instant.

Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co.'s s. s. Swordsman left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 27th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	3 5-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	37¾

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	29,000	bales.
" " Surats	nil	"
" " Imports of Cotton	34,000	"
" " Surats	nil	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,574,000	"
" " Surats	20,000	"
" " Cotton in London	6,000	"

THE WEATHER.

THE COMING MONSOON.

DURING Saturday and Sunday heavy, threatening clouds have hung over Bombay city and district, and for the greater part of the time light rain fell. This culminated last night in a heavy downpour, lasting for several hours. It is not likely that this rain is the burst of the monsoon, and the probabilities are that it will blow over, and a full fortnight of fair weather intervene before the *pukka* burst.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie write to us:—"Our Colombo agents have telegraphed to us that the monsoon burst at their port yesterday." This would bring the monsoon here about the 15th June.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF MAY, 1893.

SUMMARY.

THE pressure changes have been very irregular to-day. There has been a brisk to rapid fall in Gujarat, Central India, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Saugor and Surat, a brik rise at Masulipatam, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest in the extreme north. Gradients are steep. Winds are unusual on the West coast and the force has been fresh at Ajmere, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khundwa, Raipur, Bangalore. Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Khundwa and Neemuch, 18 at Ajmere, 16 at Akola, 14 at Indore and Rajkot. The maximum is from 7° to 14° below the average in the North-West Provinces and at Saugor, Nagpur Belgaum, and Mangalore, and 7° above it at Masulipatam. The minimum is 6° to 11° in defect at Malegaon. Sholapur and Masulipatam and 9° in excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Sholapur, Belgaum, Karwar and Mangalore and the skies are cloudy to overcast in most places. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (3·19"), Mangalore (3·07") and Calicut (2·35"), over an inch at Goa, Cochin, Sholapur and Masulipatam and light to moderate showers at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bombay, Poona, Amraoti and Cawnpore. The disturbance on the East Coast has now moved further away but it still exists. The abnormals indicate that the area of low pressure mentioned in yesterday's report on the West Coast has doubled its depth, and as heavy rain is still likely to fall at Karwar and Mangalore, it will become deeper still. The sea from Cochin to Karwar is rough and as the winds are unusual the weather on and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Veraval is becoming more and more suspicious. Conditions are very favourable for more rain on the Malabar Coast and in the Bombay Presidency.

P.S.—The mail steamer 'Peninsular' reports as follows:—Left Aden 8-47 a.m. Monday 22nd May, the weather being usually hot and damp, wind light to gentle from south-west, Met with considerable south south-west swell when off the meridian of Cape Guardafui. On Tuesday at 11 p.m. passed the Meridan of Socotra, wind light to moderate swell increasing from the south-west. ship rolling considerably. On Wednesday evening ran into very dark overcast and cloudy weather, and on Thursday morning passing showers of rain fell at intervals. On Thursday evening when about 450 miles from Bombay we ran out of the overcast weather and up to the arrival on Friday night have had clear sky with light passing clouds. On Friday morning a shower of rain fell at 8 a.m. The wind since leaving the Gulf of Aden has been steady at south-west to west-south-west, force 3 to 4 and 5 decreasing gradually; the sea likewise. The Bar. has ranged between 29·71 and 29·60 and 29·58 at 4 p.m. 26th.

W. SUTHERLAND,

For Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The Bengal cyclone has apparently passed very slowly northward to Burdwan, where the pressure is nearly half-an-inch below the normal, and nine inches of rain has fallen. The weather has been very showery and unsettled in North-Western India, and the Gangetic plain, and the temperatare has fallen the highest maxima being now 108° and 109° registered in south Punjab and Upper Sind. The monsoon current apparently setting in on the west coast, where Karwar and Mangalore receiv ed over three and Calicut over two inches of rain. It is doubtful if the monsoon will be ushered in the west side of India by the cyclone, but the conditions off the Bombay coast are somewhat unsettled.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 13th May, were Rs. 15,358. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 16,257. Decrease, Rs. 899. Receipts per mile for the week ended 13th May, 1893, Rs. 301-2-2. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 318-12-3. Decrease, Rs. 17-10-1. Receipts from 1st January, to 13th May, 1893, Rs. 2,18,299. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 2,19,312. Decrease, Rs. 1,013.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 12.

THE metropolis this week has been almost exactly like what it was six years ago—the time flies fast—when we were joyously celebrating with the aid of all the pomp and circumstance of State pageantry the jubilee of England's popular and revered Queen. Not that Wednesday's ceremony, brilliant and magnificent as it was in many respects, was equal to rank with the never-to-be-forgotten thanksgiving ceremony in our noble Westminster Abbey. As a spectacle it was less imposing than the laying of the foundation-stone of the institute. Then there was no limit as to space, and the function had not to be performed in a rather mean-looking temporary structure, the plainness of which was only partially concealed by a not-too-lavish display of bunting. The smartness of the ladies' dresses, the vivid colours of the military and other uniforms, and the splendour of the costumes of the Oriental potentates combined to form a picture that compensated for any architectural defects, but to my mind did not approach in beauty the procession as seen from the steps of the Institute looking towards Queen's Gate. The Jubilee cavalcade, though it was largely composed of Imperial and Royal personages, was not finer than the escort composed of English Life Guardsmen, Colonial Troopers, and Indian Cavalrymen. Those of us who had cards for the interior were, I suppose, envied by those who were not invited, but I am inclined to think that the occupants of the grand-stand in front of the building were really better off than the favoured mortals inside. To begin with everyone thought it necessary to arrive early. I took my seat about half-past ten, and then the room, the Great Hall as I believe it will be called when it is finished, was rapidly filling. At first it was pleasant to pick out the celebrities as far as this could be done—many were scarcely at all recognisable in such unaccustomed attire—but after a time one's curiosity became satiated and the eye wearied of so large a mass of unbroken ornament. I say unbroken, for although here and there might be seen a gentleman in ordinary morning dress, or even in evening dress—the latter were probably Continentals—such exceptions from the general display of gala clothing were like drops in the ocean. To people—and there are such—who imagine from the way our public men fly at each other's throats at Westminster that they can hardly be on speaking terms with their opponents, it must have been a surprise, if not a shock, to see Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Goschen chatting together as if they were the best of friends, while Mr. Fowler, who did not seem to be entirely at ease in court-dress, made himself amiable to Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill. The place in a short time became unpleasantly hot, and the poor judges in their uncomfortable robes, and still more uncomfortable wigs, were objects of commisseration. The waiting would not have seemed so long, and certainly would have been less tedious, if Sir Arthur Sullivan's orchestra had given us a little more music. As it was, they only played once or twice, but perhaps they were afraid of being interrupted by the advent of the processions. The seats were placed lengthways, and the gallery containing the orchestra was at the opposite end of the hall facing the dais. Madame Albani also sat in the gallery. The members of the *corps diplomatique* with their wives sat to the right. They made a brave show, and it was interesting to note that the less powerful the State the more superb were his habiliments. Ministers were also accommodated here, but it is not true that all Liberals were put on one side and Conservatives on the other; for two very pronounced Unionists, the Duke of Abercorn and the Earl of Northbrook, had places very near the Cabinet. Lord Salisbury was received as he passed up the hall with loud clapping of hands, but the audience was even more demonstrative when Mr. Balfour came upon the scene. Earl Spencer arrived at the same moment, and I thought did not look altogether pleased at the fervour of Mr. Balfour's admirers. Lord Rosebery, who was accompanied by his little daughter, very plainly dressed, passed backwards and forwards quite unnoticed, indeed it is said that by a considerable portion of the gathering, Mr. Asquith, who is one of the persons that court dress improves, was mistaken for the Foreign Secretary. It is curious what mistakes are made in this way. Outside the building, when Lord Salisbury was trying to find his carriage, a gentleman in my hearing said to a lady who was accompanying him: "There is the Duke of Cambridge, my dear," pointing to the ex-Prime Minister. The lady did not know the difference; evidently she is not a Primrose Dame. The first of the Indians to arrive was Shrimant Sampatrao, who, though he had donned Eastern dress for the occasion, did not attend in any official capacity, and was not seated with the Indian princes—Bhavnagar, Kapurthala, and Gondal. The Thakore of Gondal escorted his wife, who in her picturesque attire attracted much attention. They were accompanied by a little boy and girl in European dress. The actual ceremony was almost as disappointingly short as the Thanksgiving Jubilee service. After the Queen had taken her seat the whole affair was over in less than thirty minutes. The Princess May, who walked in arm-in-arm with her *fiancé* naturally was the observed of all observers, but she did not seem to mind being stared at and smiled at her friends in the audience. An enthusiastic reporter—most likely a woman—describes how the two lovers exchanged mutual glances of affection throughout the proceedings: they did nothing of the kind, and could not very well have done so unless the Princess turned round for he sat behind her. The Duke of Fife was in the back row and looked solitary all by himself. The Queen was supported on the right hand by the Prince of Wales and on the left by the Duke of Edinburgh, who assisted her to ascend and descend the dais, as her Majesty, though otherwise apparently in robust health, is obliged to walk with a stick. Her voice is beautifully clear and sweet; although it is perhaps a stretch of politeness to say, as some of the newspapers do, that she could be heard distinctly throughout the hall, there was not the least difficulty where I was in hearing every syllable of her reply to the address. Her Majesty laid special emphasis on the prayer at the conclusion that the Institute may never cease to flourish as a lasting emblem of the unity and loyalty of her Empire. Space will not permit me to describe at any further length this interesting and historical event. Suffice it to say that from first to last the arrangements so far as the opening ceremony is concerned were admirable, and as a matter of simple justice this fact should be recorded. Next to the Prince of Wales the three men most prominently connected with the Institute were Lord Herschell, Sir Frederick Abel, and Sir J. Somers Vine, who are not extravagantly rewarded by the further marks of Royal favour just bestowed upon them. That a Lord Chancellor should have accepted a distinction rather contemptuously declined by one of his predecessors as unsuitable to the keeper of the Queen's Conscience has excited some remark; as to the suitability of the other honours there can be no question, though perhaps it would have been better to have waited a little longer to see whether the Institute will prove to be, as some dismal prophets predict, a white elephant. The Institute has to contend against its situation, and what is perhaps worse, a lack of the necessary sinews of war. I should not be surprised if before the year is out a further appeal for funds is made to India and the Colonies, though I fear much cannot be expected from the latter in the present condition of things, and some may think that our Eastern Empire has done its duty. Perhaps I should rather say that the native rulers have done their duty. There may be, for aught I know, some private individuals who may wish to follow the example of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, who has at a considerable expense constructed an arcade to connect the Institute with the new entrance to the India Museum, which is not yet, as some London journalists seem to suppose, an annexe of the Institute. I should not be surprised, however, if it were to become so one of these fine days. Indeed it is believed that the idea has already been broached. I have forgotten in what I have said above to mention the absence of Mr. Gladstone from the *tamasha* at Kensington. I do not credit the explanation that is current in some quarters. People say that he was anxious to avoid the repetition of an incident that occurred some years ago at a similar function in connection with one of the series of South Kensington exhibitions. I doubt if any number of persons would have hissed the Premier, but it is more than probable that he would have had what is called a "chilling reception." I almost omitted to mention in its proper place a thing that may possibly interest your lady readers. It was the object of remark that Princess May is half-a-head or so taller than the Duke of York. A distinguished and popular nobleman, who is as great a favourite at Court as in Society, remarked to a friend that it was "unlucky." Why? Perhaps he meant unfortunate. He is evidently not an out-and-out supporter of "female emancipation." He may think that superiority of height is necessary to men to enable them to maintain their position as the lords and masters of creation.

Lord Roberts, as the telegraph cable will have informed you, has been welcomed home with as much enthusiasm as if he were returning straight from a glorious victory, instead, as he pointed out in his excellent little speech at Dover, after seven and a-half years' comparative peace, unmarked by any great events of public interest and unattended by the glitter and excitement of war. In replying to the address presented to him by the Mayor and Corporation of the ancient Cinque Port, the distinguished soldier was able to give a satisfactory account of the army in India. At no time within his recollection, he said, were the troops—British and Native—better fitted to perform the duties devolving upon them. Ever thoughtful of those who have assisted him, Lord Roberts observed: "I could have wished that some of the officers who have laboured with me could have been present to share your honours to-day." After an allusion to the growth of loyalty in India and to the anxiety evinced by the Princes to take their share in the advance of the Empire, he concluded as follows: "The greatness of England is bound up with the retention of our Eastern possessions, and the more clearly this fact is recognised by the people of the United Kingdom the easier it becomes for Indian statesmen and soldiers to take such action as may be necessary to safeguard those possessions." After lunching with the civic party, Lord Roberts and his family came up to town in a special train. Long before he was due the platform was filled with a distinguished crowd, mainly of course consisting of military men, but including a sprinkling of civilians, among whom were noticed Sir James Lyall, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir James Peile, formerly of Bombay, Mr. T. H. Thornton, of Punjab fame, and Mr. H. W. Bliss, who goes back to Madras to join Lord Wenlock's Council. The Duke of Connaught also drove down to the station to receive his celebrated companion in arms, and with exemplary patience waited until Lord Roberts had gratified the hundreds of friends who wished to shake hands with him. Directly he could free himself, he inspected the guard-of-honour, the 2nd London Volunteer Rifles. As he drove away in an open carriage we all cheered him, but our cheers, as those of a well-dressed crowd always are, were ineffective when compared with the hurrahs of the concourse outside the station, who had been standing for an hour or more in the hope of catching a glance of the "greatest man in the world," as I heard one enthusiastic but honest fellow superlatively describe the retired Commander-in-Chief. Lord Roberts seems likely to be the lion of the season which, thanks to the State opening of the Imperial Institute and the coming Royal wedding, promises to be as brilliant as it can be in the present far from cheerful outlook in the financial world and certainly less unsatisfactory than that of the past year of sad memories. The Queen has lost no time in inviting the Indian General to Windsor, the Lord Mayor (who has put an end to an unpleasant incident by judiciously expressing regret that he hurt anybody's feelings by mentioning the name of the Pope before that of the Queen) is to give a grand banquet in Lord Roberts' honour, and he is being overwhelmed with invitations to attend all sorts of functions, public and private. One or two interviews, for the interviewer is still abroad in the land, are published, but the most important from one point of view is that which bears on the inquiry now being made by a departmental committee at the India Office. A representative of a religious paper called upon his lordship to inquire respecting the charge brought against the Government—in some quarters rashly assumed to be true—of trying to evade a resolution of the House of Commons. To a series of allegations made by the two ladies sent out to India as Commissioners by the British Committee for the abolition of the State Regulation of Vice, Lord Roberts gives a flat contradiction except in one particular. He admits the possibility of a certain class of patients being detained in hospital, but that is all. His interviewer was hardly prepared for these generally unqualified denials. "What then," he asked in astonishment, "are we to make of the statements of these two ladies who went to India at great personal sacrifice, and have no object in misleading the public? The reply, which we are told was delivered "with warmth," must be given in Lord Roberts' own words. "I say this," he observed, "why didn't these ladies, when they were in India, come to me? Surely I was the proper person to be approached. If they had come to me with a specific charge I would at once have gone at all costs and investigated it." As Lord Roberts has intimated his willingness to give his version of the matter to the Government if they wish it he will, we may conclude, be asked to give evidence before the Committee completes its labours.

THE EUROPEAN COLONY AT KABUL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an article appearing in this morning's *Bombay Gazette* under the above heading, it is stated, on the authority of the Simla correspondent of a contemporary, that "another of the Amir's European employes, named Macdermott, was sent away from Cabul about three weeks ago for behaviour of which the Amir disapproved, and has safely arrived at Bombay."

Mr. Macdermott desires us to emphatically contradict this statement, which is likely to injure his prospects. He informs us that he voluntarily resigned the Amir's service, and holds the acceptance of his resignation under the Amir's seal, and was granted an escort, tents, &c., by him to Peshawar. We trust you will insert this contradiction in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

CRAWFORD, BURDER AND Co.

May 27.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN MITCHELL-INNES, Royal Canadians, will probably succeed to the adjutancy of the Simla Volunteers when Captain Hayden vacates in October, to which month his tenure of appointment has been extended.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence is granted to each of the undermentioned officers from the dates specified against their names:—Captain H. A. Vowell, 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, from the 15th June; and Lieutenant R. E. Vaughan, I. S. C., D. A. C. General, Commissariat-Transport Department, from the 19th June.

Two of the sailors on H. M. S. Blake are the talk of New York just now. They have displayed exceptional bravery in saving a man and a boy from drowning. The *Daily News* correspondent records the incident thus:—A rowing boat containing many persons was swamped by a large wave from an excursion steamer, which passed near just as the boat reached the Blake's gangway. A man and a boy of twelve, both unable to swim, were struggling hopelessly in the rough water when Halfyard, shouting "Hold on below there!" leaped from the Blake's deck and in a moment grasped the boy, who was sinking for the last time. Hunt plunged in a moment later from the gangway, and between the two, man and boy were saved, though Halfyard was so exhausted with struggling against the swiftly running tide that he had to be helped from the water by an American sailor on the tug which came to his rescue. Halfyard said that he had a medal from the Royal Humane Society of England for saving life in Plymouth Harbour.

A TERRIBLE disaster is reported from Hojaraga, where it is stated that the withdrawal of the English cruisers from Malagasy waters was quite a great impetus to the slave trade. The dhows are invariably overcrowded, as may be judged from the fact that recently when one of these crafts capsized off Mairiterano, the chief Arab centre south of Hojaraga, no fewer than 120 Makoa slaves were drowned. This terrible disaster has deeply moved the Malagasies and the European residents in the country, and everywhere an earnest hope is expressed that it will induce her Majesty's Government again to permit British cruisers to patrol the waters of Madagascar. The French are apparently disinclined to interfere actively against the slave traders for fear of giving offences to the Arabs, who exercise great influence over the Sakalava.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY DURBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 27.

THE annual Queen's Birthday Durbar was held this afternoon by Mr. W. H. Crowe, Judge and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan at the Council Hall. The Hall was packed with visitors. Mr. W. H. Crowe arrived shortly after half past five and addressed the assembly as follows:—

Sardars of the Deccan and gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to-day at this Darbar which we hold to commemorate the anniversary of the Birthday of our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress. Your presence here is an indication of your unabated loyalty to the Crown and your respectful attachment to the person of your Sovereign. It is a matter of heartfelt congratulation to all of us that it has pleased Almighty God to spare Her Mojesty's valuable life for yet another year. The event is one of joyous import not only to the millions of our fellow-subjects in Great Britain but to those of that Greater Britain,—that vast Empire which acknowledges her sway, and especially to the myriads of her subjects in India to whom, at this day, her name is a symbol of respect and love. Of all the Sovereigns of Europe there is none who has won such a hold on the hearts and affection of her people as Queen Victoria, and inside and outside of her dominions there is no Monarch so universally beloved and respected. You will have heard with pleasure the news of the betrothal of her grandson, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the eldest surviving son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, a Princess who has been brought up from her infancy among the English people, and has endeared herself to all by the amiability of her disposition and the charm of her character. Such an union cannot fail to be of happy augury for the future, as they will, in all human probability be one day called upon to preside over the destinies of the Empire. To come now to matters which concern you personally. I rejoice that the past · has been one of general agricultural prosperity roughout the vast continent of India. The rainfall was seasonable and abundant, and although, in the Madras Presidency, fears of scarcity were at one time entertained, they were speedily averted by the vigorous action of the Government in opening relief works, and eventually by the timely fall of rain. The outlook at present, as far as the agricultural classes are concerned, is most cheering. Unfortunately, owing to the continued depreciation in the value of silver, the financial position of the country is not as satisfactory as it could be wished, and is causing the Government of India the gravest anxiety. But it is not my intention to inflict upon you, on this occasion the grievances and hardships which European officers serving in the administration of India are called upon to suffer owing to the depreciated rupee. You will have received with satisfaction the tidings of the election of your old friend and my predecessor in the office of Judge of Poona and Agent for the Sardars—Sir William Wedderburn, to a seat in the Imperial Parliament as a representative of Banffshire. To the people of this country, and especially to the inhabitants of Poona, he was always warmly attached, and you may be certain that in all questions in which the welfare of the people of India is concerned, he will be the first to look after your interests. When I had the honor of addressing you last year, I alluded to the measures that were being taken by the Legislature in England to amend the Indian Councils' Act of 1861 with a view of giving further opportunities to the non-official and Native elements of Indian Society of assisting in the work of Government, and I pointed out to you the desirability of qualifying yourselves for the discharge of the duties that would arise in connection with a seat in the Legislative Council. I had no idea, at that time, that the hopes I held out to you of being called upon to assist Government in this direction would so soon be realised. It must be very gratifying to you to find that Government have recognised the importance of the position held by the class of Sardars, and have accorded to you the privilege of electing a representative for nomination to the Legislative Council. In following this course I may remark that Government are merely carrying out a policy which, if not exactly traditional is sanctioned by many precedents, of having a repprepresentative of the artistocratic and landowning class on the Council. Gentlemen, that is a privilege which, I am sure, you are not likely to underrate. The activity which you have shown in coming forward as representatives, from the first moment the announcement was made, is a convincing proof to me that you are proud of this opportunity of extending your sphere of usefulness, and will go far to convince Government of the wisdom of their choice and of your appreciation of the distinction thus conferred on you. Some of you lost no time in taking steps to establish an Association which should have for its object the joint discussion of matters affecting the interests of the Sardars. Though that movement, so long as it is confined to its legitimate object, has my entire concurrence and approval, I did not consider it consistant with my official position to accede to the request, which some of you were good enough to prefer that I should preside at the inaugiral meeting, because I am of opinion that any action which you may take in this direction should be spontaneous, and should not carry the appearance of having been proposed or suggested from outside. It was scarcely hoped that any rules which might be framed by Government for giving effect to the regulations made by the Viceroy under the Indian Councils' Act of 1892 could have been promulgated without creating disappointment and dissatisfaction in some section and among some classes of the community, and it is impossible to ignore the existence of the protests and memorials which have found their way into the public press from the various Municipal bodies, Sabhas and cognate Associations in the Central Division of the Presidency. It is satisfactory, so far as you are concerned, to find that two such important bodies, as the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona and the Bombay Presidency Association, have acknowledged the wisdom of Government in giving to the Sardars of Deccan the right to recommend a member for nomination to the Council. With regard to the objections which have been raised so loudly in behalf of the Central Division, it is not my province to explain the action of Government in the matter. That has already been done in a conclusive manner by His Excellency the Governor himself in this very building, when he received the deputations from the Sarvajanik Sabha and the Municipal and other bodies in the Mofussil, last week. That explanation must have gone far to convince most reosonable-minded men, that the task of Government in distributing the eight seats at their disposal over the Presidency, so as to secure the due representation of all races, classes and interests, was not so easy as at first sight it could appear, and that the principle of territorial representation could not be absolutely followed without grave injustice. His Excellency's assurance will at least be accepted unreservedly, and with the utmost confidence, that Government could have had no intention of neglecting the claims of the Central Division in which, as His Excellency remarked, eight months of the official year are spent. Taking the scheme of distribution as it applies to the Presidency proper, it is difficult to say that any interest has been overlooked. The member elected by the Municipal bodies in the Northorn Division will represent efficiently the urban population over the whole Presidency. There is no ground for supposing that the interests of Municipalities in the North, are in conflict with the interests of those in the Central and Southern Divisions. So also the member elected by the Local Boaras of the Southern Division, may be considered quite equal to looking after the interests of the rural population in the other Divisions. While the member elected by the Sardars will represent the class composed of the aristocracy and large landholders. My attention has been drawn by the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood to a paragraph in the *Sudharak* newspaper of the 1st of May, criticising the notification issued by me regarding the manner of carrying out this election, and objection has been taken to the rules prescribing that all votes shall be recorded in person, including the votes of ladies, and that the election should be held on the day fixed for the Durbar. It is the custom in England that all voters in political elections shall appear at the poll and record their votes in person, and it appeared to me highly desirable that those Sardars who wished to vote should shew their appreciation of the privilege by coming to record their votes in person. Railway communication in these days is cheap and easy—apart from the fact that it is the duty of all Sardars to endeavour to attend this annual Durbar as often as possible. With regard to ladies, it is well known that in India they take no part in any public business whatever, least of all in political matters, and it was never expected that they would appear to take part in that the election. It must be quite obvious that, subject as women in India are to the influence of those surrounding them, there could be no guarantee whatever of the independent character of a vote sent by letter or proxy. With respect to the time fixed for the election, I may remark that the regulations framed by the Viceroy made it necessary the election should take place within two months from the date of the invitation, and it was with a regard for your convenience and to save you the unnecessary expense of a double visit to Poona, that I decided to hold the election on the day of the Durbar. It is not to be expected that the machinery of an election will work altogether smoothly and in perfect order at the out set. The electoral system is foreign altogether to the feelings and habits of the people of India and at the commencement it is convenient to fall back on the experience acquired in European countries where the electoral principle has long taken root. Further experience may, perhaps. dictate the necessity of modifying the rules laid down for the conduct of this—the first election. I will ask you now to adjourn to the adjoining chamber on the rising of the Durbar and record your votes in the ballot box provided for the purpose. The names of the candidates who desire to represent you in the Council with those of their proposers and seconders, have already been furnished to you, and I sincerely trust that you may be guided to exercise a wise choice (applause.)

The usual ceremonies having been gone through the election was proceeded with, special arrangements having been made to secure privacy for the lady Sardars, several of whom had assembled in the inner room for the purpose of voting. Only five candidates offered themselves for election. About 190 sardars voted. The result of the election will first be communicated to H. E. the Governor, before being publicly announced.

The following are the names of the candidates with their proposers and seconders:—

The following candidates offered themselves for election viz:—

1. Meherban Chintamanray Raghunath, alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief (senior) of Kurundwad, Proposed by Meherban Lingapa Jayapa Sar Desai of Shirsangi, 2nd Class Sardar, and seconded by Meherban Dattajirav Nagojirav Sar Desai of Jamboti, 2nd Class Sardar.
2. Meherban Ganpatrav Harihar Bapu Saheb Patwardhan, younger Chief (junior) of Kurundwad. Proposed by Meherban Ganpatrav Vinayak Sanglikar, 1st Class Sardar. and seconded by Meherban Krishnarav Pandurang Khasgiwale, 3rd Class Sardar.
3. Meherban Narayanrav Govind Baba Saheb Ghoripade, Chief of Inchalkaranji. Proposed by Meherban Lakham Gawda Bas Prabhu Sar Desai of Wantmuri Belgaum, 1st Class Sardar, Bar-at-Law, and seconded by Meherban Rav Bahadur Khanderav Vishwanath Raste. 1st Class Sardar.
4. Meherba Ganpatrav Damodar Panse 1st Class Sardar and 1st Assistant Collector Ratnagiri. Proposed by Meherban Sadashivrao Madhavrao Purandare, 1st Class Sardar, and seconded by Meherban Trimbakrao Ramrao Purandare, 1st class Sardar.
5. Meherban Abdul Karimkhan walad Kassamkhan, 2nd Class Sardar, mamlatdar of Aukola, Kanara. Proposed by Shahazadi Begam Saheb, widow of Abdul Khair Khan Abdul Daler Khan, late Nawab of Savanur, Ist Class Sardar, and seconded by Meherban Abdul Tabrezkhan walad Dilavarkhan, 2nd Class Sirdar.

BRUTAL MURDER AT TANK BUNDER.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, on Saturday last, at the Esplanade Police Court, into the circumstances, under which a female child, named Vittee, aged three years, met her death. The deceased child was found dead in a quarry-hole, near Gorupdeo Temple, at Tank Bunder, on the 12th instant. The child was taken away from her house, at Nowroji Hill, at about 4 p.m., on the 10th instant, wearing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 20-8. Although the police have made careful inquiries as to the brutal murder, nothing has been discovered, and the perpetrator or perpetrators of the deed are still at large. The following evidence was recorded:—

Bhicoo, the mother of the deceased, said: I am the wife of the first witness Tookaram Ranooji. The deceased was my daughter. On Wednesday, the 10th instant, the deceased was sitting with me at about 3-30 p.m., and eating some parched rice. I did not see her leave the room, but I missed her at about 4 p.m. I searched for her on the main road, but failed to find her. I went to my uncle Gunpat, and asked him to give information to the police. On the 12th instant, at 4 or 5 p.m. I heard that the body of the deceased had been found near Gorupdeo Temple. I did not see her dead body. The deceased had a silver anklet on each leg, and a gold wire ear-ring in each ear, when I last saw her. I live on the first storey of a house, at Nowroji Hill. The deceased could walk by herself in our room, but she could not go down stairs by herself. She once fell down the stairs on attempting to go down. My two sisters-in-law Radi and Chinder were sitting, working in my room, when the deceased was there. The door of the room was open. I did not hear any noise of the child falling down the stairs. On the following day this girl Gungoo informed me that she had seen the deceased going with two men on the previous afternoon, near the Nowroji Hill stone quarry. On missing the deceased I searched for her everywhere in the neighbourhood. She was not in the habit of going to the quarry. When I last saw her she had round her neck a blue cotton cord. This is the cord. These are the two anklets worn by the deceased. These are the two gold wire ear-rings worn by the deceased. The deceased had no clothes on when she was in my room. She had some rice and dhall at 11 a.m. and parched rice only at 3-30 p.m.

Gunpat Cassiba said: I am a labourer, and live in the same story of the house, in which the deceased's parents live. At about 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th instant, I came out of my room to go down stairs to take a bath at the standpipe, when I saw the deceased sitting on the second step from the top crying. My younger brother who is about three and-a-half years old, was following me. The deceased asked me to take her down the staircase. So I lifted her up in my arms and carried her down and left her in the verandah on the ground floor, and I and my brother went to the stand-pipe to bathe. I bathed, and then went to my room, dressed myself, and at about 4-30 p.m. went to the Elphinstone Bunder to get my wages. I returned home, at 6 p.m., when I heard that the deceased was missing. I told the mother and the grand mother of the deceased that I had carried the deceased downstairs to the verandah on the ground floor. The man here present, who says his name is Bapoo Dhondiba, and who lives on the ground floor and the woman were present, who says her name is Mooktee, and who also lives on the ground floor, were sitting on the verandah when I brought the deceased down there. I did not notice whether the deceased was on the verandah or not when I returned to my room after bathing. The stand-pipe is at the end of the verandah. One cannot see from the stand-pipe any one on the verandah, because there is a wall in the way. On my returning home after receiving my wages, I bought some sweetmeats for one and-a-half annas and one pice worth of *beedee*. I assisted the father and mother of the deceased in their search for her. The last time I saw the deceased was when I took her down the stairs. I had frequently taken her down the stairs before. I work in a linseed godown, and earn six annas a day. My wages have been increased to ten annas for the last seven or eight days. I live with my mother, who also works. She earns three annas a day. My mother is a widow. My mother, I, and my brothers live on the earnings of my mother and myself. When I took the deceased downstairs she had ornaments on her person. The verandah on the ground floor is almost level with the road. When I have taken the deceased downstairs on previous occasions I have never seen her leave the verandah and go on the road. She always used to play about alone on the verandah. I have never seen her go on the road to answer a call of nature. The deceased was a favourite with the persons living on the ground floor. I have never seen any of them taking the deceased on to the road.

Gangoobai said: I live with my mother, at Naoroji Hill. I knew the deceased. She lived near my house. I used to go to her house to play with her, and at times she was brought by her mother to my house to play with me. I remember the day on which the deceased was missed by her mother. She was playing in the street in front of my house. This girl here present, who says her name is Wanarsi, was playing with me. I saw the deceased following two lads who were passing my house. This was in the afternoon. The deceased was walking by herself immediately behind the lads. When she came opposite to me I went and picked her up. When I did so the two lads threatened me, and told me to leave her alone; so I left her in the street. She was then picked up by one of the two lads, and was taken by him in the direction of the quarry. The other boy went with him. I went into my house, and Wanarsi remained in the street. I did not see the deceased again. Those two boys were *ghatis*. I had never seen them before, and I have not seen them since Both of them had dirty clothes on. They were dressed in *dhotars* and *pyrans*, and had skull caps on. The deceased did not cry when she was picked up by the lad. I did not tell anyone about her being taken away until I heard that she was being searched for the same night, and I then told my mother.

Dr. Sidney-Smith said: I am Surgeon to the Coroner and Police Surgeon, and reside at Mazagon. On Saturday, the 13th instant, at 9 a.m., the body of the deceased girl, named Vithee, aged about three years, was pointed out to me by Police Superintendent Sweeney, at the morgue, where I immediately afterwards made an autopsy of the body. The body was much decomposed, so much so that the abdomen had burst, and a portion of the intestines was protruding. The cuticle was peeling off from the whole of the body. The skin of the left thigh on the inner side had also burst from decomposition. The third, fourth, and fifth ribs on the left side were fractured. The third, fourth, and sixth ribs on the right side were also fractured. There was effused blood round and about the fractures. There was a loose cord

of blue cotton round the neck. There was no fracture of the skull. The stomach contained about one and-a-half ounces of semi-digested food, consisting of rice and dhall. The mucous membrane was normal. There were no signs of attempted outrage. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. There was a silver anklet on each foot and a gold wire ear-ring in each ear. From the *post-mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of the death was fracture of the rib. The stone now shown to me, if placed on the chest of the deceased, could have fractured the ribs. The legs and arms of the deceased were not broken. The weight of the stone shown to me, if placed on the chest, would have stopped her breathing. The semi-digested rice and dhall were probably taken three or four hours before death.

The jury, after hearing all the evidence and the summing up of the Coroner, returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the ribs by a heavy stone being placed on the chest by some person or persons to the jurors unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA.

His Highness Mansinji, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, accompanied by his Private Secretary, his Revenue Commissioner, and several State officials, together with 100 followers, left Bombay for Palitana by the 9 o'clock mail train, on Saturday night. Shortly after 8 o'clock his Highness and party drove from Eden Hall, Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, in a number of carriages and pairs, and alighted at the Grant Road Station. On their arrival his Highness and party were cordially received by a large number of his Highness's subjects and several Europeans who had assembled at the station. His Highness conversed very freely in English on the platform with Natives as well as Europeans. After shaking hands with those present on the platform, his Highness and party took their seats in the train, in several first and second class carriages, which were reserved for them. Amongst those present on the platform were Messrs. Manockjee Ruttonjee Reporter, Judge of Gondal, Panalal Punamchund, Oomer Jamal, Meherali Khakibhoy, and a large number of his Highness's subjects, now residing in Bombay. His Highness and party were to reach Palitana last night. Last week his Highness went to Poona and paid a visit on the 17th instant to his Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris. His Highness returned to Bombay, on Monday last, to make arrangements for the reception of his Ranees in Bombay, who had gone on a pilgrimage in Northern India. The last few visits of his Highness to Bombay have made him very popular among the leading citizens of this city, and on Saturday last his Highness was visited by several well-known gentlemen of Bombay. Several Native Chiefs, who are at present in Bombay, also paid last week visits to his Highness, who returned the compliment. On Friday last the Ranees of the Thakore Saheb, accompanied by his Highness's mother, grand-mother, aunt, his uncle Sirdar Singjee, left Bombay for Broach under the escort of Oosman Jamal, his Highness's Bombay agent. After visiting Broach and Ahmedabad they will reach Palitana, on Thursday next.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

May 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.
Cable Santiago-Mole St Nicholas interrupted, this closes the Key West Haiti and Galveston, Jamaica, Haiti routes.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on the 30th inst.
Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..			...	...
Teheran	28	1	12 p.m.	...	19
Suez	28	1	25 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 28th May, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	7	...	1
" Madras	...	14	...	1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending May 20th, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,656	33,317	6,339	...	...	15,441
Goods	70,084	93,712	...	23,628	...	1,14,775
Other earnings	8,481	13,487	...	5,006	...	7,135
Weekly total.	1,18,221	1,40,516	..	22,295	...	..
Aggregate ..	23,46,480	24,83,831	...	...	..	1,37,351

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to May 22, 1893 :— £
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94 18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to May 20, 1893. 2,897,400
Balance to be remitted from May 21, 1893, to 31st March, 1894 15,802,600

No pianist since Liszt has excited such transports of imbecile enthusiasm as M. Paderewski. In the United States, "Paddymania," as they call it work even worse havoc than in England. But an antidote for the disease has happily been discovered and made known in the columns of the *Musical Courier* :—"'My God! how his beautiful face haunts me! I cannot put it away. Oh, that it would leave me for just a moment, so that I could sleep!' The speaker was a lovely girl, whose set stare, dishevelled attire, disordered hair, and long finger nails proclaimed to the lookers-on that she had fallen a victim to that curious *fin de siecle* neurotic disorder—alas, raging so furiously in this city at the present moment—Paddymania. 'There, there,' said I, soothingly; 'be clam a moment. Think of—well, think of Rummel. That will make you quieter. With a look of gratitude in her heavy blue eyes the girl knitted her eyebrows a moment in thought, and then fell asleep. 'Saved!' cried her mother in a spasm of gratitude. Oh, doctor, how can we ever repay you? 'A cheque will do, my dear madam,' said I, with true professional instinct.'" The *Musical Times* Pertinently asks whether Mr. Rummel is not entitled to a commission on each cure.

Referring to the death of Maharajah Duleep Sing's popular young son, the *World* says :—"Prince Duleep Sing was both in manners and feelings an Englishman, and always strongly disapproved of his father's attitude towards the English Government in the famous feud now at an end. Four or five years ago Prince Duleep Sing, then fresh from his University experiences and army training, was generally to be seen at *premieres*, and was wont to give very smart parties in his flat, furnished with some degree of Oriental splendour. Of late he has resided almost entirely on the Riviera and at Paris, where his father has settled since he gave up his wild notions about Russian assistance, and made his peace with Lord Salisbury, to a great extent, through his son's intervention."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BOMBAY-MADRAS CRICKET MATCH.

FIRST-DAY.

Lord and Lady Harris, with the majority of the Bombay cricket contingent, arrived at Ootacamund, about noon on Saturday (some of the team having arrived in advance) and a cordial welcome was extended to them. The Governor of Bombay, Lady Harris and Staff, are the guests of Government House, whilst the cricketing party are staying with various gentlemen in Ootacamund. There was good practice at the nets on Saturday evening. The Bombay combination, I believe, fairly represents the best cricketing talent available in that Presidency, but the Madras team is comparatively weak, lacking Wedderburn, King, Arbuthnot, and Reynolds. Much disappointment is felt that Mr. Reynolds could not play for Madras, for he is the best all round cricketer in the Presidency, being an excellent bat and a successful bowler, and in the latter respect he would have proved most destructive on the wicket to-day. This match, I may mention, is the second that has been played between Bombay and Madras within the last three years. The pitch, on which much trouble and care had been bestowed by Major Kekewich and Captain Cavaye, played fast and true. Three large double pole tents pitched together afforded accommodation for members of the Gymkhana and their families, and non-members were admitted on payment of Re. 1 each. A large shamiana was provided for the players and their friends, with a dressing tent along side. Adjacent to this was the Press and scorers' tent, and next to this was another large shamiana for spectators, to which admission was annas 4. A novel feature was the Printing Press tent, situated beside the scorers, where cards were available throughout the day giving the detailed scores at various stages of the game. All Ootacamund Society was present, including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord and Lady Harris.

The Madras Captain, McFarlan, won the toss and elected to go in, he and Hazelton going in first. Captain Barton, medium left overhand, opened the bowling from the far end. Hazelton snicked him to leg for 3 and McFarlan cut his next delivery to the boundary for 4. Captain Newnham, fast round hand, took up the trundling from the Pavilion end and sent down a maiden. Two maidens followed, and then McFarlan got Barton away in the slips for 2, but was clean bowled by the fourth ball off the left-hander. Score—9-1-6. R. Kindersley filled the vacancy and maintained a careful defence. Hazelton made several good drives, but he could not get more than one run for each, as the fielding all round was most brilliant. Barton was pitching rather short, and Hazelton, in trying to meet one of these shortpitched deliveries, sent the ball up a little. Clark at point was very quick on to it, holding it with one hand low down. Score—16-2-7. Sewell joined Kindersley and Clark relieved Newnham of the ball. Clark is a fast round hand bowler who takes a long run before delivery. Sewell quickly settled down to work and hit about in his usual merry style, punishing the bowling whenever he got the chance. He drove Barton for 2, and after a few singles had been scored 20 went up. Clark sent down a maiden the next over and Barton did the same. Sewell then put Clark nicely to leg for 3 and drove Barton hard, but the ball was well fielded by Trask. Newnham went on again in place of Clark, and Sewell returned the ball sharp and low to him, but he failed to hold it. He then drove him twice for 2, sending 30 up. Sewell was in a hitting mood, but owing to the sharp fielding of the Bombay men singles only could be obtained. Sewell was, however, not long in securing a "boundary" by a pretty cut of Barton, and going over to the other side he put Newnham into the marsh for 4. Kindersley scored a single and Sewell put Newnham to leg for 3, and made a great drive in the next over, sending Barton clean out of bounds for 4—50 up after just an hour's play. Matters look bright for the home side, but the end soon came, for after putting Clark, who had assumed charge of the leather from Newnham, to long for of 4 and away to leg for 3, Sewell was smartly taken behind the wicket in attempting to cut another of Clark's fast deliveries. His fine innings of 40 runs was a very useful and vigorous one, and he was heartily applauded as he returned to the tent. Score—59-3-40. E. Kindersley followed in, and for some time the wicket was slow maidens following one another in succession. Barton went over to the other side and relieved Clark, who was friendling from the Pavilion end. E. Kindersley stepped out to meet a short-pitched ball and was easily stumped. Score—63-4-2. Fellowes-Wilson took his place, but lost R. Kindersley, who had been stone-walling persistently, having been in for an hour and 25 minutes, and scoring only 7 runs! Score. 63-5-7. Firth filled the vacancy. Barton, in his next over, clean bowled Wilson. Score—63-6-0. Wolfe-Murray then went in and a good display of hitting was looked forward to, but the new comer was not allowed to even settle down, for in an attempt to play forward to Barton he was very smartly stumped by Sprott. Score—63 7-0. Newbury succeeded Wolfe-Murray and drove Barton for a single. He then got Raikes into the slips for 4, but was yorked by Raikes's next delivery amid the delight of the Bombay men and the no small dismay of the home players. Score—68-8-5. Symonds then joined Firth and at once hit Raikes for 4, sending 70 up. Firth was playing carefully. Raikes trundled a maiden. Several singles were then scored, 80 being soon telegraphed. With the score at 83, Symonds was clean bowled by Barton, who was bowling dead on the wicket. Boome was the last man in. Firth began hitting out, but after some singles had been secured Sprott made another sharp catch behind the wicket and Firth was dismissed for 11. The innings—which had lasted two hours and ten minutes—closed for the small total of 86 runs, close on lunch time. Four bowlers had been tried and Newnham was the only one who failed to take a wicket. Barton's 7 for 40 and Raikes 2 for 14 were good performances.

After lunch, Bombay entered on their first innings with Troup and Trask against the bowling of Boome from the Market side and Sewell from the Pavilion end. A bye was the first run scored and then Trask drove the left-hander for 1. In the last ball of the over 4 byes were made and in the next over the same thing occurred. Troup drove Sewell to long off for 2 and Trask sending Boome's first delivery high up into the air towards square leg was well held by Firth. Score—13-1-2. Greig partnered Troup and the two raised the score rapidly. Troup cut Sewell for 3 and Greig put him away in the slips for a similar number. A few singles followed, relieved by a grand cut from Greig off the left-hand bowler, 30 up. Troup now gave McFarlan a chance, but the latter failed to accept it, slipping up and cutting his hand badly, which told on his fielding. Greig drove Sewell to leg for 2 and gave an easy chance behind the wicket. Hazelton relieved Boome at the far end and Troup drove him to the long field for 2—40 up in half an hour. In the next over Troup was leg before to Sewell. Score—40-2-18. Captain Poore filled the vacancy. Greig cut Sewell for a couple and put him in the slips for 3 and Poore drove him nicely to the boundary for 4—50 up. Greig now gave another chance near the wicket, skying the ball. Sewell and R. Kinderfley both ran in and collided and thus lost the chance, Greig in the meanwhile making a run. Hazelton resumed the trundling and hissecond delivery—a curly one—found Poore's off wicket, the result being received with great applause. Score—59-3-5. Luard followed and put Hazelton into the slips for 3. Sewell sent down a maiden and Greig gave yet another chance to the wicket-keeper, who again missed it. Several singles were now made and then Luard getting well under one of Hazelton's put it to leg for 4—70 up. Boome then went on again in place of Sewell bowling from the Pavilion end. The first ball he delivere Greig droved into Wolfe-Murray's hands. Score—75-5-28. Greig's innings was a lucky one, as it contained three distinct chances, the first one occurring before he had made 10. Sprott came in and at once commenced to score. Fellowes-Wilson replaced Hazelton at the Market end, but the change was most disastrous. Sprott cut him twice for 4, and then put him in the slips for 3. Going over Sprott punished the left-hand bowler by driving him to long off for 4, and then cutting him nicely for 2—17 runs in 4-minutes! Wilson going on again was driven all over the field, Luard hitting him to square leg for 4 and then to long on for 3, sending the century up amid loud applause. Hazelton then relieved Wilson of the ball. Sprott, however, was a great hitting form, and preserved an admirable defence and punished the bowling whenever he safely could. Both bowlers were hit about freeely, the ball frequently travelling to the boundary. At 112, however, Boome held a very hot return from Luard and the partnership closed. Luard's 24 was a brilliant innings. He gave no chance and ably supported his partner, who was scoring fast. Captain Newnham filled the vacancy and Firth took charge of the leather from Hazelton. A single was scored and then Firth scattered the new comer's wickets. Score—113-6-0. Captain Barton replaced Newnham and Sprott got Boome twice away to the boundary. Changing over to the other side, Firth came in for punishment at his hands. 140 was reached and just passed when Barton was beautifully stumped by Newbury. Captain Baker filled the vacancy and hit merrily. The weather, which up to this time (5 p. m.) had been all could be desired, now showed signs of change and within a few minutes a sharp drizzle occurred. Play, however, continued. Sprott hit Sewell to long off for 4 and Baker got him away to leg for 4—150 up. Symonds then relieved Boome. Baker put the new bowler in pretty style twice to leg for each time—160 up—but in the third ball of the over, in attempting a cut, he was well held by Newbury behind the wicket. Clarke then joined Sprott and proved an invaluable support to him. Both men kept on hitting over-pitched balls and the turns went up rapidly. The bowling seemed a bit slack now and a hold could hardly be obtained of the ball on account of the wet. The second century was reached and greeted with applause and a little later time was called and stumps-drawn for the day. The score stood at 205 when play ceased, Sprott having compiled 65 and Clark 23. His Excellency the Governor's Band was in attendance and played a lively selection of music. The umpires were Messrs. Hall and Rodgers.

23rd May.—After play ceased for the day yesterday the rain came down in torrents and the prospects for the second day's play were not encouraging. It ceased raining during the night and this morning the sun shone brightly. The wicket was wet and soppy and though it played slow showed no signs of treacherousness. A start was made punctually at 11-30, the *not-outs* Clark and Sprott going to the wickets to face the bowling of Boome and Hazelton. Two singles were scored off the first over, Hazelton beginning the attack from the far end. Sprott cut his first ball to the boundary, but was forced on to the defensive during the rest of the over. Sewell now trundled from the Pavilion end instead of Boome. Clark lifted him to long on for 4 and secured a couple off his next delivery. Sprott added a couple and over was called. Clark again getting the bowling drove Hazelton into the long field for 4. The fourth ball of the same over, however, proved fatal to this batsman, taking his balls very neatly. Score—224-9-34. Clarke's innings was a creditable performance and free from chances. Raikes went in and kept up his wicket for some time, while Sprott continued his vigorous hitting. After the new comer had added a couple the rain came down and drove the players into the tents for a time. Within 15 minutes the rain stopped and play was resumed, but only for a while as the rain came down, and it was fully 12-30 before another attempt at play was made. Sewell sent down a maiden, then Sprott skied Hazelton in the next over and two runs were scored. Raikes cut Sewell prettily for 2 and Hazelton bowled a maiden. Boome now relieved the slow bowler and yet another maiden was recorded. Sprott now waemed up and a pretty drive for 3 off Sewell sent 250 up. With matters looking their brightest for Bombay, Raikes got before his wicket and was given out "leg before," having scored 8 runs. Sprott thus carried his bat out, requiring but 9 runs to complete his century; he received great applause for his magnificent innings of 91 *not out* which included no less than 13 boundary hits, 4 threes and 7 twos. His free and easy style of play was much admired, and barring one chance he gave when he had made 45, his innings was without a fault. He punished loose balls severely, but preserved throughout an admirable defence. The innings closed for 251, of which 18 were extras. Of the bowlers Boome got 4 wickets at a cost of 60 runs, Hazelton 2 for 45, and Sewell 2 for 88.

Madras began their second innings with Hazelton and McFarlan. Captain Barton began the attack and Hazelton drove his last ball to long off for a single. Raikes trundled from the far end and Hazelton put him to long off for 3. A couple of singles were scored and the score reached 6 when Hazelton ran out to meet a tempting ball from Barton, and missing it was easily stumped by Sprott. Score—6-1-4. R Kindersley came in and the pair at once settled down to careful and cautious cricket. McFarlan now cut Raikes nicely for 4 and 10 went up. The play was slow, but the wisdom of it was apparent, and whenever the batsmen could safely hit they did so. After a long period of stone walling Kindersley drove an overpitched ball from Raikes to long on for 2. He then cut Barton for 3 and 19 was signalled when rain again interrupted the game. This time it came down heavily and at 2 p.m., the whole pitch and much of the surrounding ground was under water.—*Madrs Mail.*

THE INDIAN PRINCES AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes :—One of the most picturesque and characteristic features of the great State function at the Imperial Institute yesterday, May 10, was the presentment of the gorgeous East in the persons of some of her Majesty's loyal Indian feudatories. And though we in London are growing accustomed to the glories of these highly-decorated personages, with their kincobs, their jewelled raiment, and their glittering plumes and weapons, to our country cousins and our foreign visitors, their dazzling appearance must have afforded infinite delight. We may, however, be permitted to express an earnest hope that the Imperial significance of the presence of these potentates on such an occasion as the ceremonial may not be obscured by mere admiration of their effectiveness as parts of a solemn pageant. They have come, not under pressure to adorn a Royal holiday, but with a spontaneous goodwill and loyalty that has induced them to make very real and appreciable sacrifices for the sake of attending their gracious Empress, our Queen, on such an appropriate occasion. The mere voyage from India to England and back is a long and tedious one, not altogether devoid of risks, and not to be lightly undertaken even by travelled Englihmen; while to the fastidious Oriental of high degree it must involve many additional dangers and discomforts, apart altogether from caste prejudices and the traditional Indian dread of the "black water." To many Indians, perhaps to most, the climate of England is even more trying than the climate of India is to Englishmen; and the regal state in which even the least considerable of these Princes is accustomed to live when at home must make them exceedingly sensitive to the jostling that is occasionally inseparable from even the most comfortable form of travelling. That they have been willing to face so much in order to take their place beside their Sovereign at the opening of the Imperial Institute testifies alike to their loyalty and to their courage and resolution.

Perhaps the interesting of these "quasi"-Royal visitors is his Highness the Maharaja Sir Takhtsinghji Jaswatsinghji, Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and Knight Grand Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Not only his biography, but also his family history, may be found recorded at considerable length in the pages of Sir Roper Lethbridge's "Golden Book of India," and it is interesting to find, at the outset that his Highness is not only the ruler of an important State containing some 2,860 square miles and a population of 464,471 souls, but he is also the chief of one of the great Rajput clans, the Gohels of Kathiawar, from whom the eastern part of the province of Kathiawar is named Gohelwad. The Gohels are a Chandravansi or Lunar race, their chiefs tracing their proud descent from the Moon (Chandra) through the pandavs, the world-renowned heroes of the great war of the Mahabharata. That was in legendary times, but in historical times the Maharaja's ancestor, as long ago as 1303, earned the old family title of Rawal, in the great gathering of the Rajput clans that opposed the Moslem conqueror, Ala-ud-din Khilji, at the battle of Chitor. And long before that, in 1812, the Rajput records speak of this family as reigning in Kathiawar.

The village of Sihor is now a station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway; but in the early years of the eighteenth century, when the Mughal Empire of Delhi was crumbling, and the Maharatta power was rising on its ruins Sihor was the capital of the Gohel Rajputs, and the residence of Bhausinghji, one of the greatest of the Maharaja's ancestors and the eponymous hero of his house. Near Sihor, Bhavsinghji and his Rajput, succeeded in inflicting a signal defeat on the Mahratta hosts, and the Gohel Chief then removed his capital to a more secure site about thirteen miles away, and called the new city after his own name, Bhaunagar. Here he reigned in prosperity till 1764, when he died, and was succeeded by his son, who was a successful warrior like himself. He fought on the side of the Mahrattas against the Subahdar Momin Khán, the Viceroy of the Mughal Emperor, and, later on, he fought on the side of the British against the pirates of the Western Coast. At Bhaunagar his successors have reigned through a long line of distinguished princes; at first under the shadow of the Mahratta Power, and as British feudatories since the beginning of the present century. Here one of the Peshwás, Raghunáth Rao, was sheltered when a refugee, and here the present Maharaja in 1890 was honoured by a visit from his late Royal Highness the lamented Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who laid the foundation-stone of the new harbour works at the chief port of the Bhavnagar State, loyally named Port Albert Victor in remembrance of this event. In every part of his dominions the present Maharaja has effected great and rapid improvements. In the words of the "Golden Book," "liberal in his charities, generous in his grants for the public good, he has constructed over 120 miles of railway at an expense of over 80 lakhs of rupees, intersected has State with roads, studded the country with important public works, beautified his capital with permanent buildings of a most ornamental character, instituted a State Council and revised the State laws, civil and criminal." Throughout India it would be difficult to find a feudatory State whose history and present condition are more typical of that solid advance in enlightenment and civilisation that has attended the consolidation of British power in the country. Nor should it be forgotten that quite recently the Maharaja has raised and equipped, at his own cost, and from his own beloved clan of Gohel Rájputs, a gallant regiment of Lancers, 350 strong, as the Bhavnagar contingent or the Imperial Service Corps, "for the defence of the Empire;" and, as becomes a Rájput Chief "pur sang," the Maharaja himself is its honorary colonel, and would march at its head to the frontier at the call of his Suzerain.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL IN COMMITTEE.

EXCITING DISCUSSIONS.

Mr. H. W. Lucy, in the *Daily News*, gives day by day a pithy account of the procedure in the House of Commons during the week the mail left, when the Home Rule Bill was in course of consideration in Committee. We reproduce below his sketches :—

FIRST ROUND : MINISTERIAL MAJORITY, FIFTY-SEVEN.

The first order of the Day, on May 8, was the proposal to go into Committee on the Home Rule Bill. This was barred by three new instructions standing severally in the names of Lord Randolph Churchill, General Goldsworthy, and Mr. C. Darling. These the Speaker ruled out of order in succession, and as early as twenty minutes past four, without further motion, the Speaker left the canopied chair, and Mr. Mellor took his seat at the table. The movement was so rapid that the significance was not at first perceived. But when the Ministerialists discovered that they were actually in Committee on the Home Rule Bill, and that the real fight had begun, a ringing cheer went up.

The first amendment on the almost illimitable list stood in the name of Mr. Darling, who rose to move it. Simultaneously, from the other side, Mr. Chamberlain interposed with the remark that he had an amendment which would precede that of the member for Deptford. The Committee watched with interest to see what this might be, and there was much cheering from the Conservatives when the right hon. gentleman proposed to postpone consideration of Chause 1, adding that if this were carried he would make consequential motions postponing the remaining clauses up to Clause 9. This action, unexpected save to the few admitted to knowledge of the little plot, followed upon a conversation that had taken place at question time. Mr. Chamberlain then asked the Premier whether the Government intend to adhere to or depart from the provisions of Clause 9, dealing with the retention of Irish members? Mr. Gladstone made answer that the proper time to reply to such a question was when the Clause was reached. In the meantime, he courteously added that it is the intention of the Government to submit to the judgment of the Committee the Clause as it stands in the Bill, and they will be ready to profit by discussion that might take place upon it.

Mr. Chamberlain had not proceeded far with his argument in support of his motion, when Mr. Healy interposed, asking as a point of order whether it was competent to discuss the question of the retention of the Irish members on Clause 1. The Chairman ruled Mr. Chamberlain in order, but the right hon. gentleman, showing a disposition to drag in the election addresses of members, Mr. Healy again interposed on a point of order. The Chairman, remarking that it was difficult to decide points of order when members were constantly interrupting, permitted Mr. Chamberlain to go on to the end, which was reached with the emphatic declaration : "We are going to discuss this Bill thoroughly—until you put the gag upon us." Mr. Gladstone, whose first appearnnce in Committee was hailed with loud cheers, observed that however much Mr. Chamberlain might be within his right in his present proceeding, its effect, if he prevailed, would be to prevent all practical discussion upon all Bills. The first clause of the Bill before the Committee proposed to establish a Local Legislature in Dublin. Till that clause was approved, what mockery it was to propose to discuss the consequent arrangements.

The already heated condition of the Committee was indicated by various interruptions with which the Premier's speech was greeted from the body of monosyllabic orators who, massed behind the Front Opposition Bench, promise to distinguish themselves in the future even more than they have achieved in the past. Mr. Balfour, evidently pained at the embarrassment in which Mr. Gladstone was involved, endeavoured to explain that the unmannerly cries did not mean anything more than that the members in that part of the House could not hear what the Premier was saying, an explanation Mr. Gladstone received with polite gesture. Mr. Balfour supported the amendment, which further received the approval of Mr. Parker Smith. Whilst that gentleman was speaking, Mr. Lowther succeeded in raising a storm. There were some cries of "Divide!" as Mr. Smith seemed disposed to enlarge upon the topic. Mr. James Lowther rose, and declared that Mr. Healy was organising disorder. Mr. Healy jumped up, and, as a supplementary point of order, inquired whether the right hon. gentleman was in order in charging a member of the House with organizing disorder? Mr. Lowther, having opportunity provided for explaining what he meant, declared he had "seen" Mr. Healy calling out "Divide!" Mr. Gladstone gravely observed that if that was the only foundation for the charge Mr. Lowther should tender some apology. The tables thus turned upon him. Mr. Lowther added that he had distinctly heard Mr. Healy lead a chorus. "A very slight foundation on which to make such a charge," said the Chairman. Mr. Lowther, who was greeted with loud cries of "withdraw," endeavoured to hark back to former times, protesting that he had frequently been subject to interruption. The Chairman, however, would not have this, and Mr. Parker Smith continued. He was followed by Mr. T. W. Russell, after whom what had promised to be a prolonged debate, unexpectedly broke down, and the House divided. On the figures being announced showing a majority of 57 for the Government in a House of 483 members, there was prolonged cheering from the Ministerialists. A number of noble lords hurrying over from their own House looked down from their gallery, anxiously watching this first round with its significant result.

The way now cleared for the amendment Mr. C. Darling moved to insert words designed to guard against Clause I. of the Bill, "in any way whatever" impairing, restricting, or altering the supreme power and authority of Parliament in all matters local and Imperial over all persons in Great Britain and Ireland. In thus opening the great debate Mr. Darling observed that he did it "with some diffidence," at which, to use a famous Parliamentary phrase, the peers still crowding the gallery, "heard a smile." Mr. Gladstone showed that the proposed amendment was not only unnecessary, but would be harmful for the purpose it avowedly had in view. Instead of confirming the supremacy of Parliament, which was specifically and solemnly done in the preamble of the Bill, it would cast doubt upon it. Sir Henry James and Mr. Balfour united in support of the amendment, Mr. Balfour indicating that it would be useful as paving the way for a number of other amendments designed to provide machinery for assisting in establishing the supremacy of Parliament. The Home Secretary said if a clause embodying a declaration of the supremacy of Parliament were at the proper time placed on the paper—that is to say, when new clauses came up—the Governmet would carefully consider it, a proposal greeted with derisive laughter. The debate wore through the dinner hour with moderate composure. As members flocked in again the excitement rose. The anger of the opposition was created and fanned by the marked abstention of the Ministerialists from taking part in the game of obstruction. Some humorist on the Opposition side, seeing the Solicitor-General seated sedately on the Front Bench, called allowed on "Rigby!" The cry was taken up with persistence, and in intervals of the debate there were shouts of "Rigby! Rigby!" Mr. Courtney made a special appeal to the Solicitor-General, which was effectively answered (it being ten o'clock) by Mr. Morley, who moved the closure. This was applauded by enthusiastic cheers from the Ministerialists. Mr. Bartley, on the contrary, was profoundly shocked, shouting, "Scandalous! Scandalous!" On a division the closure was approved by 243 votes against 195.

Thus early after dinner Mr. Gladstone had returned, and re-entering the House after the division was hailed with loud cheers. An attempt to amend Mr. Darling's amendment by a verbal addition (which at least meant the time taken upon a division) was the next question presented. On this the Ministerial majority ran up to fifty-four. The third division took place on Mr. Darling's amendment, which was negatived by 285 votes against 233. Lord Randolph Churchill now interposed, and with much heat moved to report progress, declaring, with an echo of a famous remark of Sir Boyle Roche's that the policy of silence must be nipped in the bud. Mr. Gladstone replied with dignified manner in strong contrast to the heat displayed by Lord Randolph Churchill. He pointed out in reply to the complaint of silence on the Ministerial benches, that four Ministers had spoken. Mr. Balfour said a few words, and Mr. Chamberlain took the floor, the now crowded House rising to the highest state of excitement. Mr. Chamberlain, by way of contrast, protested that he was "as cool as a cucumber," a temperature he successfully maintained amid frequent interruptions. The burden of his speech was the renewal of the plaint that the arguments of the Opposition had not been replied to. On a division, Lord Randolph Churchill's motion to report progress was negatived by 307 votes against 265, figures which as showing that some of the Ministerialists were being worn out by obstructive tactics were hailed by hilarious cheering from the Opposition. On the return from the division lobby Mr. Balfour moved the alternative motion, familiar in the darkest days of Irish Obstruction, "that the Chairman leave the Chair." Mr. Mellor put the question, to which Mr. Gladstone made brief response. "I resist the motion, Sir," he said, amid loud cheers. But this was of little avail. It was seven minutes to midnight when the Leader of the Opposition raised what is recognised in the House as the black flag of obstruction. When members came back it was of no effect that the motion should have been negatived by 304 votes against 257. It was ten minutes past twelve o'clock, and the debate necessarily stood adjourned.

"NO FORRADER."

Committee on the Home Rule Bill was resumed shortly after half-past four on the 9th inst. and opened quietly by comparison with the tempestuous scenes of the previous night. Approach to it was delayed upon a proposal by Dr. Cameron to bring in a Bill for the Disestablishment of the church in Scotland. The introduction of Bills by private members is generally regarded as a matter of form, meaning nothing more than permission to print them. Sir Mark Stewart on this occasion resisted Dr. Cameron's motion to the point of a division. The action served a double debt to pay, inasmuch as it entered a protest against disestablishment in Scotland, and occupied fully a quarter-of-an-hour of time that might otherwise have been appropriated to furtherance of the Home Rule Bill. Less satisfactory, from the Opposition point of view, was the drift of the division, leave being given to bring in the Bill by 246 votes against 180.

The Chairman began pretty cheerfully by ruling out of order the three first amendments on the paper. A fourth, standing in the name of Mr. Webster, and proposing to postpone the enactment of the Bill till the 1st of January, 1895, was in order. But it happened that Mr. Webster was not in his place. Thus Mr. Bartley came on, with a proposal to insert in the first clause a declaration that the Legislature to be established in Dublin is to be "subordinate to Parliament." Mr. Bartley boldly announced that the main object of his amendment was to test the sincerity of the Government, a phrase which, regarding it as a personal affront upon the veracity of himself and his colleagues, rankled in Mr. Gladstone's breast. Having drawn from Mr. Bartley concurrence in the view that he did not believe the solemn declarations of Ministers, and wished to bind them to their word by means of this amendment, Mr. Gladstone declared that the hon. member had gone to the extremest verge of Parliamentary courtesy. Mr. Bartley, who had just accused gentlemen opposite of deliberate duplicity, was so moved by this reproach that he asked the Chairman whether the Premier was within the limits of order in putting things in that way. The chairman ruled he was, a judgment greeted by the Party of Law and order with cries of "Oh! oh!" Mr. Gladstone would have none of the amendment, a bungling device, the insertion of which in the Bill would, he said, rather weaken the supremacy of Parliament than strengthen it. In the decorous discussion that followed, in which Lord Randolph Churchill took part without varying from its dulness, Mr. Goschen welcomed a speech from Mr. Blake, declaring he was glad to hear the conspiracy of silence on the Irish benches broken. Colonel Saunderson, whilst supporting the motion, asserted that with Home Rule established supremacy amounted to nothing. As for the amendment, it would be much more in accordance with the fact if it styled the Legislature at Dublin "the insubordinate Parliament." The Colonel would evidently have more gleefully voted for that; but since the amendment took another form he was prepared to vote for it.

Mr. Webster following, the House, hitherto crowded with steadfastly attentive members, began to thin off. As last night, the gallery was, up to the dinner hour, crowded by Peers, the Duke of Devonshire taking the Prince of Wales's usual place over the clock. The debate did not revive after Mr. Webster's interposition, and, at the suggestion of no less a person than Mr. Balfour, it was agreed to divide. Just before the division took place, Mr. Bartley interposed, and asked leave to state that he did not mean anything personal when he had expressed doubt of the veracity of the Government. Mr. Gladstone, in his most gracious manner, accepted this carefully measured apology, and withdrew his rejoinder; after which members went out to the division lobby. The amendment was negatived by 292 votes against 257, a temporary reduction of the Ministerial majority to 35, which much exhilarated the Opposition.

Mr. Wm. Redmond, rising from his vantage ground, planted amid the Tory party behind the Front Opposition Bench, moved an amendment designed to substitute for the proposed Legislature to be established in Dublin a body to be called a Parliament. This sufficed to carry the proceedings up to eleven o'clock. The bearing of it was forcibly put in a remark contributed to the dolefully dull conversation by Mr. Morley, who said that whether the amendment were admitted or omitted, it would not make an atom of difference in point of substance, or the power of privilege of the Legislative body. Its influence would be in the direction of rousing jealousies and sensibilities, which would make the progress of the Bill more difficult—an admission hailed with cheers by the watchful Opposition. Sir Edward Clarke, speaking with authority for the Front Opposition Bench, announced that on this occasion the Opposition would vote with the Government, because if they approved recognition of the word "Parliament" in the Bill they would be false to their opinions of what it was desirable should be established in Ireland. Lord Randolph Churchill, who had taken an animated, if irregular part, in Mr. Morley's argument, proposed to follow Sir Edward Clarke. Mr. William Redmond moved the closure, the Chairman declining to put the question. Mr. Morley having interposed with correction of a passage in Lord Randolph Churchill's continued speech, Mr. Chamberlain followed. At sight of the right hon. gentleman Mr. Redmond again moved the closure. The Chairman once more ignored the appeal, and Mr. Chamberlain found opportunity to follow the line laid down by Sir Edward Clarke. On a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 426, the minority being only 40.

The Committee, having been sitting for nearly seven hours, then got to business, Mr. T. W. Russell moving an amendment which, if carried, would forbid the establishment of a Second Chamber in the Home Rule Parliament. The conversation which went on up to midnight was not any more pointed or serious than what had taken place on less important amendments. The whole point of it was roughly but effectively put in a retort flashed by Mr. Healy across the gangway. Mr. Dunbar Barton having his attention accidentally called to Mr. Healy, earnestly invited him to take part in the debate. "I'm not such a fool," said Mr. Healy, a way of putting it not precisely parliamentary, but, as the prolonged cheers of the Opposition testified, indicating a shrewd perception of the object with which the talk was kept up. Mr. Barton's somewhat prolonged remarks were interrupted by cries of "Time!" and "Divide!" "If I sit down before I conclude," said the hon. member, justifying his nationality, "the debate will not be over." Having concluded, Mr. Barton simultaneously sat down, and Mr. Heneage moved to report progress, on the ground that there was just time (it being a quarter to twelve) to proceed with the North Sea Fisheries Bill. The Opposition being now in a merry mood, began to raise the familiar cry of "Rigby! Rigby!" a joke which the Solicitor-General, in common with some other lookers-on, does not comprehend. Mr. Chamberlain, rising to support Mr. Heneage's amendment to report progress, was greeted with the equally pointed cry of "Jesse! Jesse!" Eventually Mr. Morley consented to report progress, and the remaining orders of the Day were taken up. At the end of the night's sitting the Committee was still engaged on the first clause of the Bill.

"A CHAMBER OF BURGLARS AND PICKPOCKETS."

The House of Commons, on the 10 instant, played, the part of Cinderella staying at home to do its work whilst all its sisters in the State were holiday-making at West Kensington. Considering the counter attractions, the attendance was very good, even crowded towards the close of the sitting, when strayed revellers arrived. The division on the motion to postpone the meeting of Committees on account of Ascension Day showed that at this comparatively early hour there were over two hundred members in attendance.

Discussion on the Home Rule Bill was resumed on Mr. T. W. Russell's amendment to Clause 1, proposing to eliminate the words establishing a second chamber. Mr. Gladstone took an early opportunity of supporting the proposal of the Bill, which he said was open to consideration in particulars, but was undoubtedly recommended in the particular case of Ireland. Mr. Plunket took an opportunity of announcing that his earnest intention and deliberate purpose in dealing with the Bill was to make it in every way more detestable, an outburst which drew forth a dignified reproof from Mr. Whitbread, who declined to believe that this could be the deliberate policy of a great political party. Mr. Courtney opposed the amendment, in which course he by rare accident found himself in unison with Mr. Justin McCarthy. Mr. Bernard Coleridge, first of all a Radical, was opposed to the institution of a second chamber, as was Dr. Clark, and on the same grounds. To support the amendment was the only logical and honest course for him to take. "My friends here," he said, looking around him, "cannot be logical in taking any other course, even," he genially added, "if they can claim to be honest." Mr. Balfour declared that the true second chamber was to be found at Westminster.

Colonel Saunderson invited members to imagine a chamber composed of burglars and pickpockets. Succeeding in that effort, they would realise the view he took of the proposed Parliament at Dublin. Also, as Cobbett once said of the House of Lords, it would be a den of thieves. "One House you might escape, but you were sure to be despoiled in the other." This style of remark not unnaturally calling forth interjectory rejoinder from Mr. T. Healy, Colonel Saunderson, amid much laughter, turned round and expressed his profound commiseration with him. Remembering his debating powers, the conditions under which he now lived must be those of terrific oratorical pressure. Interjections such as he was wont to make in the course of the debate were a sort of safety valve. If they were not indulged in, Mr. Healy would explode. Mr. Atherley Jones, having declared against the principle of a second chamber, found some difficulty, amid the derisive cheers of the Opposition, in announcing by way of conclusion that he would vote against the amendment. Mr. J. Redmond warmly declared in favour of a second chamber. Mr. Wallace, amid uproarious cheering from the Opposition, proclaimed his intention to vote for the amendment.

On the stroke of half-past five Mr. J. Morley moved the closure. At first disposition was shown to contest the point, but on second thoughts the closure was agreed to, and the House dividing on Mr. Russell's proposition, it was negatived by 295 votes against 244. The running up of the Ministerial majority to 51 was in the circumstances unexpected on both sides, and was hailed with prolonged cheering from the Ministerialists. Sir William Harcourt, who, like Mr. Asquith, had arrived in time to take part in the division, particularly enjoyed the depression, evident on the Front Bench opposite.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

It was five o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th instant before the House was able to resume Committee on the Home Rule Bill. An hour of the delay was due to debate upon the nomination of members to serve on the Select Committee dealing with the London Improvements Bill. Objection was taken to the nomination of Mr. Benn, but was not persisted in to the point of a division. A number of petitions were presented against the Welsh Suspensory Bill. Mr. Kenyon had, with unconscious humour, brought in his stock in a waste-paper basket. When members present petitions it is customary to approach the table and place the parcels in a bag that hangs to the left of the Clerks' table. Mr. Kenyon, carrying his paper basket in both hands, approached the table by way of the Treasury Bench, and so made the full tour of it, holding the basket well up, as in former times serving men were accustomed to walk round the table showing the proportions of the fish or joint before cutting it up. Mr. Weir received his now customary ovation on rising in succession to put his batch of questions. One, taking the precise form of a conundrum, was addressed to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who was asked to state "How many cartridges loaded with cordite powder and nickel-covered bullets can be fired from the Metford regulation ·303 barrel before the same becomes worn and unfit for accurate shooting?" Mr. Gladstone was not able, in the present state of public business, to meet the request put forward by Mr. Woods that he would furnish the promoters of the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill with reasonable opportunity for referring the measure to the Grand Committee on Law. Asked for his opinion he said the measure was not one of a kind desirable to refer to such a Committee. Answering Mr. Chamberlain, he stated that Supply would be the first order of the day on the resumption of the sittings after the Whitsun holidays.

The House having gone into Committee, Mr. W. Redmond moved an amendment to Clause 1, substituting for the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to be established in Dublin "the Senate and House of Commons of Ireland." Mr. Morley opposed the motion which found a modified supporter in Mr. Arthur Balfour. He desired to vote for the Legislative Council being called the Senate, but would not have the Legislative Assembly styled the House of Commons. The Chairman, willing to oblige, divided the amendment; whereupon Mr. Redmond abondoned the mutilated half of his progeny, asking leave to withdraw that portion of the amendment. Leave was refused by the Opposition, and Mr. Redmond, in order to avoid the ludicrous position of voting against his own proposal, quitted the House. During his absence, the first part of the amendment being put from the Chair, was negatived without a division, and in the absence of Mr. Redmond the Chairman went on to the next amendment on the paper. Mr. Redmond having been advised of what had taken place, came rushing back to the House, and breathlessly moved the second part of his amendment. Mr. J. G. Lawson suggested that the Irish members should go back to the nomenclature of their earliest House of Commons, and call it by the name then in use. He had been into the Library, and had discovered that there was such a name, which gentlemen opposite entreated him to communicate. After much hesitation, Mr. Lawson, amid loud laughter, made the attempt, reading an unpronounceable word which he had written down on paper. Without further debate, the Committee divided, the amendment being negatived by 482 votes against 34. This striking result was received without any demonstration, the whole performance having no importance except as involving a considerable loss of the working time of the sitting.

Several amendments were ruled out of order by the Chairman, and the question was put that Clause 1 stand part of the Bill. Hereupon Mr. Bartley rose, observing that it would be a convenient time to discuss "as a whole" a clause which had already occupied three long sittings. Mr. Chamberlain, interposing just before seven o'clock, delivered an elaborate bitter criticism upon the Bill, and upon the conduct of the Government and their supporters throughout the debate. He reiterated the accusation that there had been a policy of silence, and observed that the supporters of the Government had put down few or no amendments. Mr Labouchere, it was true, had handed in one on the question of a second Chamber, but had run away from it. He was a humorist, and this might be regarded in the light of a joke. But Mr. Rathbone had taken a similiar course, and Mr. Chamberlain was not able to regard him as habitually a jocose person. The fact was, the Ministerialists either regarded the Bill as perfect in every line, or were prepared to swallow every line of it as a sort of jubilee tribute to the Premier. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was frequently interrupted, the Irish members rising to order in endeavouring to limit his remarks to the clause under discussion. Mr. Healy assuming a prominent part in this exercise, Mr. Chamberlain reminded him that he was taking part in the business of a Committee of the House of Commons, not in a meeting of shareholders of the *Freeman's Journal*. Mr. Healy rose to order. Mr. Chamberlain refused to give way. For several moments the two stood facing each other, the Chairman also on his feet, the crowded House roaring "Order, order!" The Chairman sustained Mr. Chamberlain in the line he was taking, and was not to be moved from the position when later Mr. Harrington amid a similar scene again challenged him.

Having disposed Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party Mr. Chamberlain was proceeding to carry the war into the Nationalist camp, when there arose a tempest raging fiercely for nearly half-an-hour, with some scintillations of comicality. Mr. Chamberlain had expressed his readiness to accept the statement of Mr. Gladstone as to the desire of the Irish members to maintain the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. That was satisfactory as far as it went. "But," he asked, facing the Nationalist party, "does it express the opinions of hon. members opposite?" Loud shouts from below the gangway greeted this question. "Now, sir," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "we have to get to the bottom of that." Here the excitement on the Nationalist benches was renewed and someone interjected a remark, indistinctly heard, but which had instant effect upon Lord Randolph Churchill: "Springing to the table, he said, I move that the words be taken down." "What words?" asked a dozen members on the Ministerial benches. Lord Randolph replied that he had heard Mr. Healy say, "You are knocked up." Several of the Irish members, jumping to their feet, shouted: "It's not true." Mr. Bowles complicated matters by moving "that the words 'not true' be taken down." Amid growing excitement Mr. Diamond found an opening to explain that Mr. Swift MacNeill had said "You are not dumb." This did not immediately do much to clear matters, and it was not till Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, appeared on the scene that the Committee knew what the quarrel was about. Mr. Johnston, it appeared, from his own admission, noting Mr. Chamberlain's desire to get an answer from the Irish benches, had exclaimed, "They are all dumb," to which Mr. MacNeill had retorted: "You are not dumb," adding, by way of aside, "It would be a great advantage if you were." In spite of this admission on the part of Mr. Johnston, supported as it was by so staunch a Unionist as Mr. Macartney, Lord Randolph insisted that he had heard Mr. Healy use the awful but occult phrase: "You are knocked up." The question, he insisted, ought to be decided by the Chair. Mr. Mellor rose amid a scene of tumult, the Nationalist members hotly calling on Lord Randolph to withdraw. "There was so much noise," said Mr. Mellor, "that I am bound to say that I heard nothing," a remark greeted with irreverent laughter. The Chairman put the motion that somebody's words be somewhere taken down, but amid the uproar it was not quite clear what came of it. Mr. Chamberlain, in a chance pause, continued his remarks, though not without interruption, Mr. Harington again appealing to the Chairman as to whether the right hon. gentleman was in order. Mr. Mellor, as before, sustained Mr. Chamberlain, who, in due time, concluded his much-interrupted speech.

Mr. Gladstone, who followed, went to the root of the matter when he said if there was a spirit of opposition on the other side there would be no diffulty in finding arguments against the Home Rule Bill. These were not not forthcoming, and that was the true explanation of the speech of Mr. Chamberlain and other gentlemen when they produced to-day a hash of what was served up yesterday, and would probably appear again in cold fragments on future occasions. The Premier was in his

finest form, members resisting the attractions of the long-past dinner hour remaining to listen. He could not, he said, with eloquent gesture towards the place where Mr. Chamberlain sat, satisfy the superior intellect of the right hon. gentleman. All the intellect of the cream of all the classes was drawn into the Unionist ranks. That was his misfortune, not his fault, "and with those triumphant notes, my right hon. friend," he added, "ought for decency's sake to mix few syllables of commiseration." Into the snare laid neither he nor his colleagues would be driven nor lured. "We shall be silent or speak according to our own judgment, not according to the judgment of my right hon. friend, and in claiming that reasonable liberty of choice I believe we shall best perform our duty to the country."

These glowing sentences delivered with a certain scathing contempt greatly delighted the House, and were enthusiastically cheered. When the Premier resumed his seat, the Chairman gratefully withdrew from the excited scene for his usual interval of rest. It is customary at this time for the benches to be deserted. But since Mr. Gladstone remained on the Treasury Bench, the still crowded House remained seated. After carrying on an animated conversation with his colleagues, and using his surplus energy in writing a letter, Mr. Gladstone rose and passed out behind the Speaker's chair. Instantly the Irish members sprang to their feet, and moving in a mass towards the floor of the House, loudly cheered and waved their hats. Mr. Gladstone as he passed out turned round and smilingly bowed his acknowledgments.

At half-past eleven, after a dull interval following on the excitement of the mid-sitting, the Solicitor-General appeared at the table. He was greeted with uproarious cheering, prolonged over several moments, the House cherishing a parental feeling for its own joke, somewhat obscure to the outside public, which has been marked in the Parliamentary reports by frequent cries of "Rigby! Rigby!" The Solicitor-General's intonation is a little unusual in the House of Commons, but his patience under trying circumstances, his sound argument, and his appreciation of an indescribably humorous situation in which he played a passive part, won upon the House, and he resumed his seat amid cheers of quite a different kind from those with which his rising was greeted. It was ten minutes to twelve when the Solicitor-General made an end of speaking. Mr. Balfour thereupon moved to report progress. Mr. Morley, amid loud cheers from the Ministerialists, regretted that he could not accept the proposal. He moved that the question be now put, which was forthwith done. The motion had the inevitable effect of arresting the progress of business, since though it was negatived by 304 votes against 260 it was a quarter past twelve when the figures were announced, and the debate necessarily stood adjourned.

THE ARMY (ANNUAL) BILL.

"1. The Army (Annual) Act, 1893, introduces, amongst other amendments to the Army Act, the following important changes:—

"(a) Power is given to a commanding officer to award 14 days' imprisonment for any class of offence. (Section 46, 2.)

"(b) The minimum number of members for a district court-martial is made three, instead of five, at all stations. (Sections 48, 4.)

"(c) When a commanding officer proposes to dispose summarily of an offence committed by a soldier by other than a minor punishment, the soldier is given the choice of being tried for an offence by a district court-martial, or of having his case summarily disposed of by his commanding officer.

"2. The object of extending the powers of commanding officers is to enable them to dispose of a number of miscellaneous offences which have hitherto entailed a court-martial and its consequent disabilities.

"3. The Commander-in-Chief desires that general officers commanding will carefully watch the manner in which commanding officers exercise their increased power, which for the present will not be exercised by a commanding officer under the rank of field officer.

"4. The exercise of this power by commanding officers should render the assembly of regimental courts-martial infrequent. For cases not summarily disposed of, a district court-martial, the minimum number of officers, for which has been reduced to three at all stations should, as a rule, be convened.

"5. No officer, when it can be avoided, is to be detailed to sit on a court-martial who has not in addition to the qualification prescribed by the Army Act Section 48 (3) and (4), previously attended as a supernumerary at least six times. When the number is three, not more than one member is to be a subaltern officer. In doubtful or complicated cases the Court should still, when possible, consist of five officers.

"6. Attention is called to Section 48 (6) under which, in future, a soldier may in every case demand to have the evidence against him taken on oath.

"7. The directions contained in Section 46 (8) must be carefully observed. A commanding officer, after hearing the evidence, but before making an award, will ask the soldier whether he desires to be dealt with summarily or tried by district court-martial, and proceed accordingly. Should a commanding officer award a punishment, other than a minor one, to a soldier without having previously asked him if he wishes the case tried by court-martial, the soldier will have a right to appeal against the award as *ultra vires* and to be tried by a district court-martial.

"8. The Queen's Regulations and the Manual of Military Law are under revision, and the alterations rendered necessary in the regulations and rules of procedure will be made in the revised editions.

"By command,
"Redvers Buller, A. G."

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

The following list gives the names of the successful candidates at the recent Examination of Officers in Foreign Languages:—

French.—*Bt. Major H. N. C. Heath, Yorkshire L. I.; *Capt. O. A. Chambers, R. Warwickshire, Regt.; *Capt. W. A. Macbean, R.A.; Capt. W. E. O'Leary, Rl. Irish Rifles; Capt. C. Delme-Radcliffe, Connaught Rangers; Capt. E. J. Tickell, 14th Hussars; Lieut. C. W. Battine, 7th Dragoon Guards; 2nd Leiut. E. J. Arthur, Lancashire Fus.; 2nd Lieut. A. J. V. Durrell, Norfock Regt.; 2nd Lieut. C. H. Pringle, Border Regt.

German.—*Lieut. St. G. B. Armstrong, R. M. L. I.; Bt-Major H. N. C. Heath, Yorkshire L.I.; Lieut. H. C. Lowther, Scots Guards; Lieut. D. E. Payn, Yorkshire L. I.; 2nd Lieut. S. Mildred, R. E.; 2nd Lieut. H. S. P Simon, Cornwall L. I.; 2nd Lieut. F. A. P. Wilkins, Suffolk Regt.

Italian.—*Capt. A. Samut, O. S. D.

Russian.—Capt. W. H. Salmon, K. R. R. C.

Spanish.—*Lieut; D. Mckay, R. A.; Lieut. W. A. Bulnois, R. A.

Turkish.—*Capt. W. E. O'Leary, Royal Irish Rifles; *Capt. H. C. Surtees, Coldstream Guards; Lt.-Col. C. M. Smith, R. A.; Capt. A. W. Ranken, Scottish Rifles.

*These Officers qualified as interpreters.

FIRST COMMISSION.

Return of the number of first Commissions (exclusive of Quarter-masters and Riding Masters) given each year in cavalry and infantry Regiments in the last ten years; giving the number promoted from the ranks, and the number who had not previously served in the Regular Army.

Year (ending 31st March.)	From ranks.		After examination.		
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Unattached.
1882-83	11	5	71	431	—
1883-84	3	7	48	300	—
1884-85	5	9	58	416	—
1885-86	10	16	75	518	—
1886-87	8	22	59	409	—
1887-88	5	20	78	425	—
1888-89	6	27	68	407	—
1889-90	2	16	57	396	—
1890-91	4	12	70	430	—
1891-92	4	3	71	387	—
1892-93	4	11	77	447	43

ENGLISH ACROBATS IN PERSIA.

In reply to a correspondent, who called his attention to an article in a morning newspaper which stated that a number of English children were being ill-treated in an acrobatic troupe now travelling in Asia and asking for his lordship's intervention and protection, the Earl of Rosebery has sent the following letter:—"Foreign Office, May 5, 1893. Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. respecting a letter from Bushire, published in a morning newspaper, to the effect that in a troupe of so-called called Bedouin Arab acrobats, which had proceeded to Teheran under a certain Mohammed Assan, there are eleven English children, and that they are ill-treated his lordship has no information on the subject, but I am to state that her Majesty's Minister at Teheran will be asked by telegram whether the troupe is at that capital, if and there are English children in it, to ascertain and report their condition and terms of employment, and to take such steps as may be requisite to protect them against ill-usage pending a decision as to their disposal.—I am, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, P. W. Currie."

THE ALLEGED INDIAN ARMY SCANDALS.

INTERVIEW WITH LORD ROBERTS.

We give below the salient portions of the report given by a representative of the *Christian Commonwealth* of an interview with Lord Roberts on a painful subject referred to last week in a quotaion from the *Woman's Herald*—"Is Vice Regulated by the State in India?" The representative says:—

"Your lordship is doubtless aware," I began, "of the statements that are being made in this country as to the regulation of vice in India, contrary to the resolution passed by the House of Commons on june 5 1888."

"What are the specific statements."

"Two commissioners sent out by the British Committee for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice report that they found that within each contonment systematic provision is made—first, for the residence of native women exclusively for British officers."

"I deny it."

"Secondly, for their compulsory examination at prescribed periods by medical officers."

"It is not true."

"Thirdly, for their compulsory detention in hospital under the orders of the examining officers."

"Detention of diseased women found within the cantonment is quite possible—and desirable though I have no knowledge of it."

"Fourthly, penal consequences in case of disobdience of the women; a fine or imprisonment, or of explusion from the cantonment."

"I have no knowledge of any such arrangements."

"These hospitals, it is stated, are systematically used to maintain a system of licensed prostitution and the compulsory examination of registered women in the cantonments."

"No such hospitals exist. They have long been abolished."

"Your lordship considers, then, that the report of these two commissioners is unreliable?"

THE OLD SYSTEM "SWEPT AWAY."

"Certainly. Of course something like this state of things existed before the passing of the house of Commons resolution, but the whole system is now swept away."

"The report goes on:—

"Every registered woman is required to present herself for periodical examination by the appointed British medical officer, usually once a week, but in some cantonments twice a week."

"Registration and compulsory examination no longer exist," the General declared with emphasis. "Women may voluntarily submit themselves for examination, though under the new regulations there is no inducement for them to do this—and possibly now and then a zealous doctor may persuade them to do this, but compulsion is out of the question. After the action of the House of Commons, Lord Dufferin sent for me, and we at once issued most stringent orders. As late as July last further orders were issued in the same spirit. Look here!" his lordship went on, "I made it my business recently to inquire personally into this whole matter, and I found that, in every cantonment the whole system has been completely abolished. Of course I do not deny that it is possible that here and there some of the features of the old regime may have reappeared; I have never come across them, and if they do exist anywhere it is contrary to orders."

DO THE OFFICERS WINK?

"Possibly," I suggested, "officers wink at some things that are contrary to orders—when it suits them?"

"Impossible! They dare not do so."

"Might not some such things as are described exist without coming to your lordship's cognizance?"

"No, sir. An occasional breach of the regulations might occur, but a wholesale orgnazied system, under official sanction, is impossible."

"Here is a specific statement, my lord, which ought to admit of easy verification or disproof:—

"'When a regiment removes, these women with the Mahaldarni accompany it on the march in carts provided for their transport, or are sent by railway. During their progress they are protected by European guards.'"

"Absurd! Do you suppose such things could occur without coming to my knowledge?"

"Then my lord, what are we to make of the statements of these two ladies who went to India, at great personal sacrifice, and have no object in misleading the public?"

"I say this," replied the General, with warmth; "why didn't these ladies, when they were in India, make their complaint to *me*? Surely I was the proper person to be approached. If they had come to me with a specific charge I would at once have gone at all costs and investigated it."

"SIMPLY UNTRUE."

"Am I to understand that your lordship thinks the old system' better than the new?"

"I do not say that, I merely mention a fact. But to say that any such state of things exists as this report describes is simply untrue. The only likely statement in the whole document is that women heving a contagious disease—of whatever nature—are detained until free from disease."

"Well, my lord," I said, as I rose to go, "the issue is narrowed down to a plain matter of fact. The Committee is sitting, and we must await its report."

"Exactly. If the Government calls upon me for a statement, I shall be very pleased to give it."

On the same subject the following letter appears in the *Westminster Gazette*:—Sir,—The British Committe for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice in India and throughout the British Dominions have seen Lord Roberts's denial of the statements which they have made on the authority of Mrs. Andrews and Dr. Kate Bushnell regarding the existance of the system of State Regulation of Vice in the various contonments which they visited in India; notwithstanding Lord Roberts's denial of some statements, and his disbelief in the accuracy of others, I repeat, as chairman of that committee, that we have in our possession complete evidence of the following facts. In each cantonment visited by those ladies they found that stematic provision is made.

(1) For the residence of native woman exclusively for Brtish soldiers; (2) for their compulsory examination at prescribed periods by medical officers: (3) for their compulsory detention in hospital under the orders of the examining officers; (4) with penal consequences in case of disobedience, of fine or imprisonment or of expulsion from the cantonment.

Further, there are quarters, called "chaklas," assigned for prostitutes. In each of these cantonments a register is kept of the chakla women. In almost every instance the chakla, with its occupants is managed by a woman superintendent, called the Mahaldarni, who is paid either out of the cantonment funds, or by a share of the women's earnings, or by income from both sources. When a regiment emoves, these women, with the Mahaldarni, accompany it on the march in carts provided for their transport, or are sent by railway. During their progress they are protected by European guards.

Every registered woman is required to present herself for periodical examination by the appointed British medical officer, usually once a week, but in some cantonments twice a week. The women subjected to this examination, and even the Mahaldarnis, speak of it with abhorrence.

After each examination, the women are dismissed with liberty to resume their shameful occupation, or they are detained in the hospital, and receive an allowance from the contonment fund ranging from two to three pence *per diem*.

If the registered woman fails to attend on the prescribed day for examination, the medical officer sends to her by the native police, or reports her to the cantonment magistrate; if disobedient, she is threatened with arrest, fine, imprisonment, or expulsion from the cantonment. If she leave the hospital without a formal discharge, she is liable to like penalties.

If she leave the cantonment without a permit (which is given only after medical examination), she is either forbidden to re-enter absolutely, or readmitted upon examination. Expulsion or exclusion is generally tantamount to starvation. These hospitals are used almost exclusively for specific diseases contracted by registered women. In only one or two are diseases of any other kind ever treated, and that very seldom. Patients other than prostitutes are rarely admited.

The women compelled to this periodical examination are the registered women reserved for British troops; a few other women consorting with native soldiers are occasionally sent to the Lock Hospital for treatment. There are further details which I need not now specify.

As Lord Roberts denies all knowledge of the system of registration, and says, "I do not believe in the existence of such certificates," I will add that I have before me now such a certificate, headed:—1892, Ticket of *Registered Prostitutes* in the Cantonment of ——(I suppress the name for the present). Then follows, Name, Caste, *Registered Number*, Place of Residence, *Date of Registration* and Personal Appearance. At the foot it bears the signature of the cantonment magistrate. On the other side are six columns as follows:—Year and month, Date of Inspection for first half of month, Signature of Medical Officer, Date of Inspection for second half of month, Signature of Medical Officer, and finally Remarks. There are several entries in these columns showing periodical examination.

I do not question Lord Roberts's good faith in what he says. It is clear he does not know what is going on, and I rejoice to find that he obviously agrees with us that the Resolution of the House of Commons of 1888 must be obeyed in India. He expresses his perfect readiness to give evidence before the Departmental Committee which is inquiring into the question of whether that Resolution has been obeyed; and I hope the Committee will take his evidence as early as convenient.—I am, yours truly,

WALTER S. B. McLAREN.

House of Commons, May 11.

LORD ROBERTS AT HOME.

At a quiet hotel in Dover-street, just out of earshot of the turmoil of Piccadilly writes the *St. James's Gazette* the hero of Khandahar has for the time fixed his headquarters. His environment there strangely contrasts with the picturesque surroundings of his Indian residences on the pine-clad slopes of the Himalayas at Simla, and in the palatial precincts of Chowringhee at Calcutta; but Lord Roberts has all the Englishman's love of the metropolis, and after several years' exile he is delighted to find himself once more in the great centre of London fashionable life, and breathing, after a long absence, the socially invigorating air of Mayfair. Lord Roberts returns in excellent condition to stand the strain of a London season. Years of arduous service under a tropical sun have left no abiding marks upon him. His face bears the ruddy glow of health, and the kindly bluish-grey eyes possess all their old fire. Time, in fact, has dealt tenderly with the great commander. Streaks of grey mingle with his light-brown hair, and there are a few extra lines upon the face, but otherwise he appears much the same as he did when he was last in England.

Lord Roberts brings back to his native land some highly interesting views on Indian military questions and on matters affecting the government of India generally. In due time, as opportunity offer, these will be made public, and meantime we are permitted to give some sort of notion of how the distinguished general regards several of the leading questions of military polity affecting India. First, then, in regard to equipment Lord Roberts holds that the Indian army was never in a more efficient or satisfactory position. The provision of magazine rifles, smokeless powder and breach-loading guns for heavy batteries and siege trains have brought the military force in India abreast of the latest developments of military science; while the enormous development which has taken place in recent years in the local manufacture of military stores bids fair soon to make the army independent of outside help. While this is the condition of affairs in regard to equipment, the morale of the army has enormously improved. In Lord Roberts's own words it is "practically a crimeless army." Court-martials wonderfully few in number, and the only serious offences are those which arise from exceptional causes. Much of this improvement, his lordship thinks, is due to the spread of education, the general growth of intelligence, and, most, important of all, the increased efforts which have been made in late years to provide healthy amusements and occupations for the soldiers in their hours of idleness. Tommy Atkins is a gregarious being and he loves the society of his fellows; and in the old days he went to the canteens not so much for drink as for social intercourse. Recognizing this fact, it has always been Lord Roberts's aim to establish in cantonments institutes and reading rooms as counter attractions to the canteens. In these he has sought that the soldier should be treated in no nambypamby way but as a rational being, capable, under moderate supervision, of taking care of himself. Following this principle to its logical conclusion, he has caused the old restrictions on the sale of beer for the soldier's supper to be greatly modified, and the system has been found to work so admirably that one of his lordship's last official acts before leaving India was to append his signature to a general order making a further extension in the system.

Of the physique of the British army, Lord Roberts speaks in less certain terms. He is no believer in the pessimistic views which prevail in some quarters as to the alarming deterioration of the matterial which goes to form our Army; but he is keenly alive to the difficulties which stand in the way, under existing condition of maintaining a high physical standard in the regiments quartered in India. Nevertheless he recognizes that the short-service system is an accomplished fact, and that it is useless to hope that the time will ever come when the old order of things will be restored. Nor does he believe in the practicability of restoring, even in part, the local Indian European army which existed in the days of the good old John Company. The idea of organizing Eurasian Battalions which is favoured by some military men he considers even less Feasible. He has a kindly regard for the mixed race which has grown up in India under our occupation; but they do not, in his view, afford the material out of which good soldiers are made and he would prefer that they should remain, as at present, the backbone of the Indian volunteer corps.

Of the native army Lord Roberts expresses the highest opinion. Speaking with the widest knowledge of the native soldier in every part of India, he states his settled conviction that the sepoy as a fighting animal is inferior to no other Asiatic soldier. His docility is proverbial. If the European army is crimeless, the native army is not less so. Occasionally a fanatic—usually a Pathan—runs *amok*; but with this exception the criminal records of the native army are almost a blank. This satisfactory state of affairs, in the General's view, is largely due to the inherent good qualities of the native soldier. But causes not widely different from those which have tended to elevate the morale of the European forces in India have, he thinks, had something to do with it. Jack Sepoy is better cared for than he was in the old days, and the extension of railways, coupled with the practice of almost invariably locating a regiment in the district from which it is recruited, has given him the cherished privilege of visiting his friends and relations more frequently than was possible in past decades. All this has tended to popularize soldiering amongst the natives and thereby to reduce to a minimum the crime which is the certain concomitant of disaffection and unrest.

Leaving the native army, we come to the volunteers; and here again Lord Roberts speaks in terms of enthusiasm. He points with pride to the enormous increase which has taken place in the numerical strength of the force since he first assumed control of the Indian military administration, and he gives expression to no uncertain opinions as to the value and efficiency of the force. The Government, in his view, ought to give the widest encouragement to the movement; and though he does not go so far as to say that military training should be compulsory on every able-bodied European in India, he deems it to be the duty of Government servants to lend every assistance in their power to the volunteer cause. Where high officials take an active part in the operations of the volunteer corps, as at Bombay and Allahabad, the movement is in a most flourishing condition, and it is correspondingly weak in places where the official hierarchy look coldly on volunteering. As an adjunct to the affective force the volunteer reserve receives Lord Roberts's unqualified approval, and it would give him unfeigned pleasure to see the ramifications of the system widely extended.

Frontier questions are delicate topics to handle; but Lord Roberts does not conceal his opinion that the time may come when we may have to fight for our very existence on the northern confines of India. The great Colossus from the north has made his position in Central Asia so secure that he would be a bold man who would say that a serious attempt on India is not possible. Still, if the army is maintained in its present state of efficiency, Lord Roberts does not fear the result. The frontier defences are now as perfect as money and the science of man can make them, and given a satisfactory force to man them, there ought, in his lordship's judgment, to be no difficulty in rolling back the tide of invasion.

We are informed on the profoundest authority (says the *National Observer*) that no radical change shall be made in the Government of Samoa. The three interested Powers will still exert their influence, and whatever be accomplished will doubtless be the resultant of opposing forces. But the offending officials are to revisit their northern homes. The Swedish judge is pronounced a failure, and will return to Stockholm. Baron von Pilsach also resigns his position, and the future depends largely upon the character and tact of the newly appointed. Meanwhile, one thing is certain—that even if Mr. Stevenson be deprived of his opportunity, he has occupied such a position as has been vouchsafed to no novelist since the world began. His function is to invent romance. He has now the sublime good fortune to help to make it. In his "Prince Otto" he imagined the dangers and difficulties of a small State. Chance has ordained that himself should have practical experience of those same difficulties and dangers. What novelist was ever thus favoured of Providence? Sir Walter Scott squandered a fortune in creating for his family a pseudo-Gothic seat. Mr. Stevenson's is the happier fate. He may, if this miraculous luck continue to dog him, be a sort of a kind of chieftain of a primitive race, which doubtless has the same large instincts, the same generous enthusiasm, the same noble barbarity as distinguished the Greeks of the Homeric age. How brilliant a prospect for a modern novelist! How happy a transition from the world of words and phrases to the larger, freer air of action and romance! And finally what magnificent opportunities for "copy!"

LORD ROBERTS'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.

A brilliant reception was given at Dover on Saturday, May 6, to General Lord Roberts upon his return from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the India Army.

At an early hour (says the "Daily Graphic," whose report is the most picturesque of those which have appeared) there were evidences that something of a festal nature was toward at Dover. Advantageous positions were eagerly taken up on the Admiralty Pier, and the approaches were occupied by a great crowd, which cordially endorsed the hospitable action of the Mayor of their famous borough. The steamer which was to bring over the ex-Commander-in-Chief in India from the other side of the silver streak was expected at a little after 11 a.m. A goodly number of privileged spectators, friends of the returning General—military officers, and their sisters, cousins, aunts, wives—gathered betimes to meet the boat. Dover looked especially and exceptionally beautiful in the bright sun and the clearness of the brisk breeze, which kept the waters of the harbour in a state of perpetual sparkle and showed off the liberal display of bunting to its fullest advantage and extent. A picturesque note of colour was introduced by the presence of a sort of informal guard of honour of officers of Lord Robert's old corps, the Royal Artillery. The gallant gunners gathered in considerable force, ranging from the spare and bronzed veteran, with a rainbow-clipping of medal ribbons, to the fresh faced youngster still delicately conscious of the glory of gold lace, sabretache, and sword. The steamer Breeze bearing the General and his party, was soon in sight, and as she rapidly made her way towards home his Worship the Mayor, accompanied by the Mayoress and the Town Clerk, and attended, on the box, by a grimly dignified mace-bearer, drove on to the pier; and the canonicals, or regalia, of the municipal party were soon amicably and effectively blended with the varied uniforms of the soldiers. There was not much time for the exchange of courtesies before the Breeze swept round and stood in alongside the pier. Lord Roberts, looking as hard as nails and fit to go anywhere and do anything, was soon busy exchanging greetings with friends whom he recognised on the pier, while Lady Roberts and the other members of the little party gave a delightfully family aspect to this very happy home-coming.

As soon as the vessel was made fast alongside the pier the municipal party proceeded on board to welcome the travellers, and after a short interval the landing was effected. Lord Roberts appeared with Lady Crundall on his arm, while the Mayor, Sir William Crundall, escorted Lady Roberts, who carried a splendid bouquet of white lilies and yellow roses, presented by the Mayoress. Hearty greetings were now exchanged between old friends, and the younger gunners were presented to the doughty 'decus et tutamen of their splendid regiment. The pride of arms yielded momentarily to the arts of peace, while a bold photographer, attended by only a single aide-de-camp, compelled the submission of the eagle-eyed "Bobs," and secured, it is to be hoped, some permanent records of a most interesting occasion. A move was now made to the Town Hall, the procession of carriages being followed by the boys of the Gordon Home, with pipers and band complete, their diminutive drum-major wielding his mystic wand with all the "aplomb" of a capon-lined veteran.

The beautiful Guildhall was crammed with an enthusiastic audience, who cheered long and loud at every telling point in the address of welcome presented by the Corporation to the returning commander; and longer and more loudly when the famous fighting general made his apt, soldierly, and graceful reply. Lord Roberts said:—"Mr. Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient Cinque Port of Dover have conferred upon me a very great honour by presenting me with an address on my return from my Indian command. I value it most highly, and I deeply regret that owing to an engagement I was unable to attendsa banquet to which you had so kindly invited me. I am not likely to forget that this is the second time upon which the ancient port of Dover has given me a very cordial greeting on my return to England, and I must ask you to accept my heartfelt thanks for the flattering reception you have accorded me. "Cheers." There is this difference in the position I fulfilled in 1880 and that in which I find myself to-day. Then I was returning from a two years' campaign, and with me were several of those officers who had taken part in it, and without whose able assistance it would have been impossible for me to have brought it to a satisfactory conclusion. Moreover, I had the gratification to feel that they were present to share the honour conferred upon me. Now I am returning, after seven and half years' camparative peace, unmarked by any great events of public interest and unattended by the glitter and excitement of war. During the time my duties have been of an administrative rather than an executive nature. The Indian Army has not been engaged in any operations on a large scale, with the exception of those necessary for the fortification of Upper Burma, and these had to be undertaken by a number of small and isolated columns. Your cordial welcome to me today is therefore all the more gratifying because I feel I may conclude from it that you approve of anything I have done to strengthen the position of England as an Estern power by increasing the efficiency of the Army and carrying out such works of defence as may render our Indian frontier both by land and sea, less open to attack. (Cheers.) I am glad to think that I left India with the full assurance that at no time in my own recollection were the troops, British and native, better fitted to perform the duties devolving upon them. (Cheers.) I could have wished that some of the officers who have laboured with me could have been present to share your honours to-day. (Cheers.) As regards the entire population of India, the spirit of loyalty to the Crown appears to grow stronger and stronger year by year, while the princes of India are showing their anxiety to take their share in the advance of the Empire in the most satisfactory manner under the wise and sympathetic rule of the Marquess of Lansdowne and his predecessors, and nowhere have greater advances been made. (Cheers.) The greatness of England is bound up with the retention of our Eastern possessions, and the more clearly this fact is recognised by the people of the United Kingdom the easier it becomes for Indian statesmen and soldiers to take such action as may be necessary to safeguard those possessions." (Loud cheers.)

Three hearty cheers were given for Lady Roberts, and then the guests adjourned to the Council Chamber and the beautiful old Maison Dieu Hall, where the Mayor exercised the virtue of hospitality on a right royal scale. A sumptuous and charmingly served luncheon was accompanied by a selection of music exquisitely rendered by the band of the 1st Life Guards, under the baton of Mr. Joel Englefield, while speeches of a congratulatory order relieved the hospitable tension of feeling in the Council Chamber. At 2-30 a special train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, conveying the distinguished party and a number of guests, and Mr. Forbes and Mr. Thompson, as representatives of the railway company, left Dover for Victoria. It was an ideal English May day for a returning Indian. Everywhere the beautiful Kent country was as glad and green as could be imagined except in the immediate neighbourhood of the occasional cement works. No sign of the drougnt was to be seen, save in the short grass in the meadows, while gold of gorse and silvery snow of luxuriant may blossom, like Hubert's rose, almost "made the rash gazer wipe his eye."

ARRIVAL AT VICTORIA.

A speedy run brought the travellers to Victoria at 4-15, and here a great demonstration awaited Lord and Lady Roberts. A very smart guard-of-honour was mounted in the station by the 2nd London R.V. of which corps Lord Roberts is honorary colonel. Their band awoke the echoes of the arched roof, and caused a momentary uneasiness to the horses of the Duke of Connaught's carriage. The platform was well filled with distinguished people, Indian officers, from the Duke of Connaught downwards, being largely in evidence. There were Sir Donald Stewart, Sir H. Lumsden, Sir W. Olpherts, V. C., Sir Hugh Gough, Sir Arnold and Lady Kemball, Sir Archibald Alison, General Hills, General Younghusband, General Bradford, Sir Fleetwood Wilson, Colonel Murray, D. S. O., and scores more. Great cheeriness pervaded the whole scene. All the warriors, young and old, were smiling and delighted. "Not a bit changed," "Looks younger than ever," were some of the comments on the effect produced by his spell of command on the late chief of our forces in India. The porter who opened the General's carriage door was an old soldier who had been with Lord Roberts in Afghanistan. He was recognised, and was one of the earliest to get a hearty hand-shake. Even the greetings of the innumerable friends assembled at Victoria had an end at last, and amid great cheering the party drove out of the station, Lady Roberts now carrying a second beautiful bouquet presented at Victoria by Miss Dorothy Roberts. Then the Duke of Connaught drove away amid general cheers, and the 2nd London marched off giving a good example of what a smart Volunteer regiment is like, and the crowd dispersed, well pleased at having witnessed the home-coming of one of the bravest and most brilliant of Victorian soldiers.

The Lord Mayor will give a banquet at the Mansion House in honour of General Lord Roberts on Saturday, June 10. Lord Roberts, it will be remembered, received the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour in 1881, on his return from Afghanistan.

Old Addiscombe cadets will be pleased to hear that General Lord Roberts has consented to take the chair at the second annual dinner, which will be held at the Albion, Aldersgate Street, on June 20. A very large attendance is expected, and it is necessary, therefore, that the earliest application for tickets should be made to the hon. secretary, Major Hamilton Geary, at 69 Lombard Street, E. C.

General Lord Roberts will be among the guests at the annual dinner of the Royal Artillery to be held at the Hotel Metropole on June 9. The Duke of Cambridge will preside, and the Duke of Connaught will also attend.

Lord Roberts accepted the invitation of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce and its East India and China trade section to a dinner, which took place at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on May 24, Sir Albert K. Rollit, M.P. president of the Chamber, was in the chair.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE CRIMEA.

Mr. W. G. Romaine, C. B., who died at Ventnor on April 29, had in his time played many parts, and played them well, although he had been lost to the public eye for many years past, chiefly, it is believed, owing to failing health. He was (says the "Times") the last of the civilians, except Sir Austen Layard and one other person, who were present with the British army in the Crimea in 1854. Adventurous, fond of travel, a keen observer, high-spirited, zealous in all he undertook, Mr. Romaine—who was a barister without too much practice—when he was appointed as Deputy-Judge-Advocate to the Army of the East, no doubt eagerly abandoned his business for a term or two with 'animus revertendi,' and set out to accompany Lord Raglan's head-quarters at a time when there was little expectation that sanguinary battles, a great seige, and such toils and privations as no English Army had ever been exposed to, would involve his absence from profession and family for many weary months. The duties of his office were not very onerous. Courts-martial were few, generals and officers had something else to think about. But Mr. Romaine made himself exceedingly useful to his chief. Mr. Kinglake, whose friend he was, mentions him several times in terms of well-deserved commendation. After the battle of the Alma, Romaine's exertions on behalf of the wounded are recorded by Mr. Kinglake with much approbation:—

On the day after the battle, the hundreds of Russians who lay wounded on the English part of the field had been brought to a sheltered spot of ground near the river. There they were laid down in even, parallel ranks, and in such a manner that the surface they covered with their prostrate bodies was a large, systematical oblong. The ground where they lay was at some short distance from the head-quarters camp, and but little exposed to view. From this, and from other circumstances, it happened that not only the wounded Russians, but also the English soldiers mounting guard at the spot, were forgotten and left without food for many hours. But, happily, there was a man at head-quarters whose sense of honour and duty was supported by a strong will, by resistless energy, and a soundness of judgment and command of temper rarely united with great activity. Romaine came to know that these poor wounded Russians were lying untended, and he judged that, unless they were cared for, there would be a lasting blot upon the honour of the English name. An officer of the common stamp who had got to be possessed with such a feeling would have cheaply discharged his conscience by making a communication to Lord Raglan or some other "proper authority.' It was not so that the task was passed on and got rid of. Knowing the weight of cares pressing upon the chief, Romaine did not appeal to Lord Raglan, but began to act himself, giving no repose to any whose aid he needed but disturbing nobody else. Under the power of his generous indignation and strong will all lethargy slowly gave way; and, having obtained 400lbs. of biscuits and the number of hands that were needed to aid him in the undertaking, he toiled at his good work unlil there was no one in all those prostrate ranks of wounded men who had not been tended with the offer of food and water. It was from seven in the evening until half-past eleven at night that he thus laboured. At the time, his exceeding zeal made him seem to be acting for the honour of some great cause much more than from tender pity; but what he felt he has owned and recorded.

On his return from the Crimea Mr. Romaine contested Chatham in the Liberal interest, and was defeated by three votes. In 1857 he was appointed Permanent Secretary at the Admiralty, and remained in office till 1869, when he was appointed Judge Advocate-General of India, where he officiated for four years. In 1876 he was recommended by the Foreign Office to Ismail Pasha as member of the Egyptain Conseil du Tresor, of which he subsequently became President, and eventually, under the Joint Control, he acted as the English Comptroller-General till 1879, when he retired into private life.

WOMEN AND TEMPERANCE.

A meeting of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held on May 5, at the Holborn Town Hall. Lady Henry Somerset was in the chair, and in the course of her remarks she said there were representatives at the meeting from Africa, India, Persia, France and America. The Colonies were of vital importance to Englishmen, not merely from a political point of view, for it behoved them to see that those who left the mother country should be imbued with temperance and purity. She regretted that Miss Frances Willard, though present, was unable to speak to them.—Mrs. Esther Abraham (Oroomiah, Persia) gave an account of her efforts to form an association in her country.—Mrs. Wheeler Andrew (Chicago) referred to her experiences as a "Round the World Missionary" in temperance work, having visited South Africa, Egypt, Ceylon, India, and Australia. She spoke enthusiastically of the results of the work in those countries. She described a meeting of Kaffir Wesleyans, forty of whom gave in their names at the close of the meeting, but she could not read them out because of the difficulties of Kaffir pronunciation. The pastor, however, took down the names. She condemned the Government regulations, which subjected the Indian women to degradation foom early life. All those poor women looked to Englishwomen for encouragement and sympathy, so she hoped they would "measure up" to their responsibilities in the matter.—Dr. Kate Bushnell (Chiago) had something to say on this subject, and pointed out that no progress could possibly be made whilst they had one standard of purity for women and another for men. They had a serious work to do in India in succouring their sisters.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN.

An outrage was committed, at the Four Courts Dublin, late on Saturday night (May 6). A zinc canister appears to have been thrown over the railings into a quadrangle near one of the entrances, and the explosion which resulted shattered 300 panes of glass in the sixty windows which overlook the quadrangle in question. The explosion was heard three miles away from the spot. A policeman was near the scene of the outrage, but he escaped injury, and no other person was hurt. The explosive used was not gunpowder, and is believed to have been the same as that employed in the outrage in Exchange-court, last December, when a policemsn was killed.

Among the debris was found the front page of a Christmas number of *United Ireland*, in which Mr. Gladstone was represented slaying sundry monsters, on which were such inscriptions as "Prisons," "Persecutors," "Police," "Brutality," Evictions," "Rack-Rents," "Battering-rams," "Tyranny." At the sides were the words "Justice to Ireland" and "Home Rule." The authorities seem to think that the author of the explosion is one of the band of "Invincibles," whose motive was to demonstrate on the annivessary of the Phœnix Park murders that they are still an active force in Dublin.

Labour day was on Sunday celebrated in Phœnix Park by a large procession of trades through the city with bands, and at several platforms speeches were made by the leaders of the various Guilds. At some of these, references were made to the explosion, and the outrage was condemned on the part of the working men of the city.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND SIAM.

The Paris *Matin*, of May 5, published sensational statements to the effect that 3300 Siamese troops have been concentrated on the Assam frontier; that they had ordered warships to be built in England and rifles from Austria; and had aked for money subsidies from Great Britain; with the further insinuation that this action was inspired by the English. Positive denial was given to the reports at the Siamese Legation in Paris, and the French Government disclaimed all knowledge on the subject; but news of the seizure by the French of two ports on the Mekong River and in Siamese territories has been received; also the following telegram, dated Hue, May 5, from M. de Lanessan, Governor of Indo-China:—"Operations have commenced satisfactorily. We have occupied Sosang without striking a blow, and are advancing to the Mekong River. The Court at Hue is supporting our action." An article in the *Figaro* states that "There is just now a recrudescene among our neighbours of hostile sentiment towards us; all over the globe English diplomacy is actively sapping our interests. Whether it be in Egypt, Central Africa, or the Far East, we find the English barring our way and placing obstacles in front of us. The attitude has been singularly aggravated by a recent speech of Mr. Gladstone."

The case of Mr. Hall, a Crown debtor, really seems to have been a very hard one, and Mr. Caine has done well to champion his cause warmly, and insist on compensation. It is almost a pity that that wayward politician, who has identified himself with the case of Mr. Hall cannot also identify himself with the person, and become at once Mr. Hall-Caine, and, as he has decided leaning that way, frankly go in for fiction. But perhaps the other Mr. Hall-Caine, the novelist, might object.

THE AUSTRALIAN BANKING CRISIS.

Throughout the whole of the banking crisis, writes the *Economist*, the Victorian Government appear to have acted with a lamentable lack of discretion. In the letter which we publish to-day, our Melbourne correspondent tells the story of their ill-advised interference in the earlier stages of the trouble. They in a manner coerced the banks into making an announcement which people construed into an undertaking that if necessary they would join together for mutual support, and they also caused it to be understood that if occasion arose the resources of the State would be used to uphold the banks. These assurances had naturally a calming effect for the time, but subsequently when, in the face of them, one bank after another was permitted to suspend payment, and their delusiveness was made apparent, they tended greatly to accentuate the panic, as the feeling that a kind of deceit had been practised was subversive of all confidence. And equally unwise was the decree they issued last Saturday for a five days' bank holiday, or moratorium. Than this nothing could have been more calculated to create the impression that all the banks alike were unable to meet their engagements, and if no mischief results from it, that will only be because the banks wiser than the Government, ignored the decree, and continued to keep open their doors. As a device for enabling an unsound bank to retrieve its position, the five days compulsory grace was puerile, but certainly no more effective means of casting discredit upon sound banks could have been devised.

Although much less objectionable, the action taken by the New South Wales Government to steam the panic is also open to grave adverse creticism. They have induced the Legislature to pass a Bill, of which the text is subjoined, which constitutes the note issues of the banks a first charge upon their assets, and authorises the Governor in Council to declare the notes legal tender for a limited period. This is a new departure in Colonial legislation, and it is one of questionable validity. There has been published this week a book entitled, "A History of Currency in the British Colonies," by Mr. Robert Chalmers, of the Treasury, which deals with the subject in a very exhaustive way, and in this we read that "the intervention of Parliament with regard to paper currency in the colonies has been confined to the passing in 1750—1773 of Acts' to prevent paper bills or credit hereafter to be issued in any of Her Majesty's colonies or plantations from being declared to be a legal tender in payment of money, and to prevent the legol tender of such bills as are now subsisting from being prolonged beyond the periods limited for calling in and sinking the same." It would appear, therefore, that the action of the New South Wales Gouernment is opposed to the existing Imperial legislation, and although we do not suppose that Parliament would now be disposed to deny the Colonial Legislature power to deal with currency in this way, still, the fact remains that the power has not yet been conceded. This is a phase of the matter to which attention will have to be given; but without dwelling on it we note that its authors claim for the new Act that it does not create an inconvertible paper currency. It is evident, however, that so long as the proclamation is in force the banks are relieved from the obligation to redeem their notes in gold. There is thus to be, at all events, temporary inconvertibility, and when once a step in that direction is taken, it is impossible to say beforehand where it will end. It is true the authority to issue a proclamation is limited to one year after the passing of the Act, and that no proclamation is to be made unless the Governor in Council is satisfied that the bank whose notes it is proposed to make legal tender possesses assets exceeding its liabilities by at least the sum of its paid-up capital and reserve. Presumably, however, even if there were such a surplus of assets, they would not be in a liquid form, else there would be no need to grant the indulgence, and if they were of a kind similar to those held by the banks that have already suspended, a year's grace would go but a little way towards remedying the lock up. The suspended banks are all asking for a much longer period for realisation. The fear, therefore, must be that if an inconvertible currency were once introduced, it would not be of the purely temporary character contemplated in the Act, and that all the more because the Government makes iteelf responsible for the ultimate redemption of the notes, and if difficulties were to arise would wish to postpone the day when it would have to give effect to this obligation as long as possible. Apart from the legal tender question, moreover, the constituting of the notes a first charge upon the assets of the banks is obviously unjust to the existig creditors who have their claims forcibly relegated to a second place. True, the amount of the note issues is at present small in comparison with the total liabilities, amounting, as it does, to a little under £1,500,000. It is, however, large enough in case of liquidation to sweep away all the liquid assets, and moreover, the Act is intended to enable a bank, when in difficulties, to seek escape from them by increasing its note issues. The end at which the Act aims might, it seems to us, have been better attained by the English method of rendering the liability of the shareholders unlimited as regards the note issues, while remaining limited in regard to the other liabilities.

As to the ultimate success of the schemes of reconstruction that are being put forward by the suspended banks, we confess to having the gravest doubt. We do not see how these reconstructed banks, crippled as they must be for want of funds, and with their capital accounts greatly swollen, can successfully compete with the other banking institutions that have borne up against, and survived, the present crisis. It would be better therefore, we think, if the rearrangements now sought to be effected were made rather with a view to a gradual liquidation than to the resumption of active business. And this is a matter which specially affects depositors, for if it is to ultimate liquidation that things are tending the control ought rather to be in the hands of the creditors than of the shareholders.

The following is the text of the New South Wales Banking Bill:—

Whereas certain causes operating without as well as within the colony have subjected commercial interests temporarily to unjustified discredit and distrust, of which the possible consequence may be grave inconvenience to the public in relation to facilities for trade and to the sufficiency of the circulating medium, be it therefore enacted:—

PART I.—PERMANENT ENACTMENT

Clause 1.—After the passing of this Act all notes payable on demaned heretofore or hereafter to be issued, circulated, or reissued by any bank under the authority of this or any other statute of the colony in that behalf, shall, to the amount of issues authorised, be a first charge on all assets and property of that bank being assets for payment of debts or other obligations contracted or entered upon or due and payable in the colony.

PART II.—TEMPORARY ENACTMENTS.

Clause 2.—Save as provided by Section 5, the enactments in Part II. shall have force for 12 months only from the date of the passing of this Act, and if at the end of that period Parliament be not in Session, then until the commencement of the next Session and for one month thereafter, but no longer.

Clause 3.—The Governer in Council may from time to time, as he thinks fit, by proclamation under his hand and published in the *Gazette*, and in at least three newspapers, declare that notes payable on demand by any bank therein named, and then or thereafter to be issued, circulated, or reissued within the colony under any lawful authority in that behalf shall during a period limited by the proclamation be everywhere within the colony good and legal tender of money to the amount therein expressed to be payable.

Provided that no proclamation shall be made unless the Governor in Council is satisfied that as between the bank and its creditors its assets exceed its liabilities by at least the sum of the paid-up capital and the reserve profits.

Provided further that the bank shall pay all such notes of its own issue in gold on presentation at the head office within the colony after the expiration of the period limited by any original proclamation under this section, or by successive proclamations thereunder, if more than one, and the Governor in Council may require adequate security for the performance of this condition.

Provided also that no proclamation made under the authority of this section shall have force or effect beyond the time during which Part II. continues and remains in force.

Clause 4.—Upon publication in the *Gazette* any proclamation under the Act, shall to the extent and during the period limited by the proclamations or by the Act, have the force of law, notwithstanding any provision in any Act, charter, or document whatever.

Clause 5.—At any time within six months after the expiration of the period limited by any original proclamation under Section 3, or by successive proclamations thereunder, if there have been more than one, the Colonial Treasurer, on being satisfied that a bank-note covered by any such proclamation has been duly presented for payment at the bank issuing the same, and has not been paid shall pay the same in gold to any *bonafide* holder, not being a bank, who may present the same for payment at the Treasury.

Clause 6.—Upon the request of the Colonial Secretary, the managing director, manager, or accountant of any bank shall make full and true answers to such written inquiries concerning the business, assets, and liabilities of the bank as the Colonial Secretary thinks fit to make for the purpose of exercise of the descretion conferred on the Govenor in Council by Section 3, of this Act, and shall verify the same by statutory declaration.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

OPENING CEREMONY.

By half-past ten, on the morning of the 10th instant, the number of people congregated outside the main entrance to the Palace and in the vicinity amounted to several thousands, and from the enormous force of police in attendance it was evident that the presence of many thousands more was anticipated before the morning was out. Buckingham Palace is by no means well adapted, so far as the public is concerned, for displays of this kind, since when the police and soldiery have taken up their positions it is the most difficult thing in the world to obtain more than a passing glimpe of what is going on. But this made no difference to the crowd to-day, who, if they could see little of what was going forward inside the great railings of the Palace, made up for it by the interest and assiduity with which they observed and criticised all that was happening outside. For a time, however, there was little or nothing to be seen either within or without the gates, though it was not very long before matters began to improve in this respect. First to arrive, in the way of soldiery, were a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, making a brave show, as usual, on their shining black chargers, and with their burnished accoutrements gleaming in the brilliant sunshine. They took up their position facing the main entrance.

Following them came the Australian cavalry, who are playing so interesting a part in the proceedings. They took up their position inside the quadrangle and made a highly picturesque feature of the scene in their serviceable brown uniforms, buff boots, and slouch hats. Inside the gates also detachments of the London Scottish and 1st Middlesex took up their positions, afterwards disappearing from the public view in order to take up their places inside the Quadrangle. Their places were speedily supplied, however, by a large detachment of regulars, consisting of the whole regiment of the 2nd Life Guards, who formed an imposing guard-of-honour in the court-yard, drawn up on either side of the main entrance. At the same time, outside the gates, the cavalry present were reinforced by another detachment of the Blues, who took up their positions in front of the police on their side of the gateway to the imminent peril of all within hailing distance of their chargers' heels. Meanwhile numbers of carriages bearing personages more or less distinguished passed down the Mall and made their way along Constitution-hill to the scene of the ceremony. Among others who took this route was the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, however, spite of his college cap and episcopal attire, failed apparently to obtain general recognition. A 'bus-load of beef-eaters—a mass of brilliant colour showing up with fine effect against the trees—was another feature of the scene. The next incident of interest was the inspection of the troops inside the Courtyard by the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness had previously been "spotted" taking a preliminary survey of the scene from one of the upper windows of the Palace.

The first procession to make its appearance was that composed of the carriages containing the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, which made its way out of the Palace by the gate to the left of the main entrance about half-past eleven. The Duke of Edinburgh had previously driven to Buckingham Palace from Clarence House, making his way in by the garden entrance, but occupying only an ordinary carriage and pair he was not generally recognised by the crowd, and received scarcely any cheering. Now, however, as he issued forth in state, accompanied by the principal officers of his household and a mounted escort of the 2nd Life Guards, he was heartily cheered by the multitude. The Duchess of Edinburgh and his daughters were the other occupants of the Duke of Edinburgh's carriage. The reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who followed, with their children, in the next carriage was no less cordial. They, too, were accompanied by equerries and officers of their household and by a military travelling escort composed of a detachment of the Guards.

A few minutes later the second procession, that of the Prince of Wales, was seen making its way at a brisk trot down the Mall from Marlborough House. This was a much more imposing affair than that which had preceded it, and the cheering was loud and long as the gallant cavalcade, with outriders preceding and cavalry escorting it, swept into view opposite the Palace Gates and pursued its course round to the right of the Palace and away up Constitution-hill. Next to the Prince of Wales, whose scarlet Field Marshall's uniform enabled him to be readily identified even by the most unlearned of country cousins, was seated Prince George, in the more sombre costume of the sister service. He of course, in conjunction with his betrothed, the Princess May, [illegible] opposite to him, came in for many [illegible] of loyal regard, this being the first [illegible] on which the Royal twain have appeared together in public since the announcement of the engagement. All the members of the Royal party appeared [illegible] excellent spirits, and were evidently highly [illegible] at the enthusiasm and cordiality of the crowd. Before the cheering which had greeted the Prince and his party had subsided, and long before the last of the cavalcade had disappeared from view, certain movements and preparations inside the courtyard indicated that a very slight interval would elapse before the Queen herself started on her journey. The shifting of the troops, the appearance of equerries and outriders, and the sound of commands and instructions uttered in imperative tones, proved to be the precursors of her Majesty's almost immediate appearance—or rather that of the lengthy procession which heralded the approach of the Queen's own carriage. First of all, as if to clear the way, issued forth a solitary outrider, superbly mounted, and attired in scarlet. After him, at some distance, followed a detachment of the Household Cavalry four abreast, and proceeding at a walking pace. Then came a succession of State coaches, ponderous-looking vehicles, garishly decorated after the fashion of such conveyances, containing Equerries-in-Waiting, the Gold Stick and Silver Stick, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, the Maid of Honour and the Mistress of the Robes, Lords-in-Waiting on her Majesty, and the Gentlemen and Ladies-in-Waiting on Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg. After them more cavalry, and after the cavalry the Colonial and Indian troops, whose presence lends such unique significance to the occasion. First of these were the New South Wales contingent, the Australian cavalry following, and the Indian warriors, with drawn scimitars and gaily turbaned heads, bringing up the rear. Then another carriage drawn by four horses, with postillions, containing Prince Christian, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Lord Carrington, and the Lord Steward; after them another detachment of soldiery; and then at length her Majesty's own carriage, drawn by six cream-coloured horses, with trappings of crimson and gold, containing the Queen, the Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice. Led by grooms in scarlet liveries, the famous cream-coloured ponies presented a strikingly beautiful appearance as they paced sedately along, and were the theme at once of general admiration and comment as they issued forth into the public view. Attention, however, was of course speedily diverted from them to her Majesty when the Royal carriage emerged from the gateway. The Queen appeared to be in good health and spirits, and viewed the striking scene before her with manifest pleasure and satisfaction. Her Majesty was dressed in black as usual. As the carriage was leaving the gateway her veil slipped down, and it was thought by some that it had been removed by her request. This, however, was not the case, as it was at once replaced in its former position by Princess Beatrice. The cheering of the multitude was, of course, tremendous when her Majesty made her appearance, and, needless to say, was continued without cessation all along the route. Beside the Royal carriage rode the Senior Equerry to her Majesty, a large body of Life Guards bringing up the rear and terminating the procession.

FROM A STAND OUTSIDE THE INSTITUTE.

Early comers were not confined to those who had secured seats in the grand stands, for there was a continuous stream of carriages and pairs, containing the gentlemen, in brilliant uniform and new—very new—Court dresses escorting their ladies, driving up to the main entrance of the Institute from nine o'clock onward. The people in the open air professed to pity those who would have to endure the crowd inside the building. But perhaps it was a case of sour grapes.

More than a word of praise is due for the decorations, which was admirably done, and made all the approaches to the Institute very pretty and gay.

Shortly before ten o'clock a detachment of Lancers arrived, and with their lances, and tossing plumes added to the brilliancy of the scene. A walk along the Institute-road showed that the spectators were not confined to British subjects—indeed, all nations seemed represented in the enormous gathering. The Jewish element, as usual on such occasions, was very prominent.

One of the first public men to enter the grand-stand was Sir John Bridge. Mr. Hutton, chairman of the L.C.C., too, came in good time, and the way he managed his sword—for he was in Court dress—was the admiration of many. Mr. Albert Spicer, chairman of the Congregational Union, was in the same unusual grandeur. The first arrival that excited any wide attention was that of a Queen's Counsel in full-bottomed wig. Then came a succession of City magnates—Mr. Tritton, Sir Joseph Savory, Sir Albert Rollit, and shining lights of the Guildhall. Curiosity was excited by the approach of Dadabhai Naoroji, in Court dress, accompanied by an Indian finely arrayed in "art" shades, and a feeble clap was attempted. Fellow countrymen of the "black man" were present in large numbers, and, in their native costumes, contributed largely to the picturesqueness of the scene. The arrival of a bishop or two suggested the possibility of Cardinal Vaughan's attendance in his ecclesiastical splendour, and an anxious watch was kept for the Archbishop. Mr. H. H. Fowler was the first Minister noticed.

The Yeomen of the Guard were driven up in brakes and omnibuses at eleven o'clock, and everyone stood and levelled field-glasses at them. By this time nearly every seat along the Institute-road was occupied, her Majesty's judges now were driven up with their lady friends, Lord Coleridge leading the way.

The Scots Guards bands, followed by several detachments, and another line regiment, arrived soon afterwards. The Bluejackets from H. M. S. Excellent, drawn up in line, were in fine contrast to the redcoats.

When the Lord Mayor arrived in his state coach, followed by the Sheriffs, there was a good deal of applause. The Archbishop of Canterbury preceded some distinguished Chinese in native dress, and it were hard to tell whether they or the spectators were the more interested at looking at one another. When the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire arrived there was a good deal of clapping, but Earl Spencer, who followed next, passed unnoticed. The Bishop of London, in a blue coat, walking hand-in-hand with all little boy, was applauded slightly, but no one seemed to know the Duke of Westminster. Mr. Asquith was greeted with cries of "Rosebery," which were very amusing to those who recognised the Home Secretary. Mr. Matthews, the ex-Home Secretary, walked in quite unrecognised, owing, doubtless, to his whiskers and Court dress.

Just before noon the Duke of Edinburgh, taken by many for his eldest brother, and the Duke of Connaught and party arrived, amid some slight cheering. After a short interval, in which the people were amused by the inevitable stray dog, the Prince of Wales himself came. Facing the horses were the Dutchess of Teck and Princess May, and on the Prince's right sat the Duke of York. When the party was recognised, and it was seen that the Royal lovers were together, there was loud cheering. Princess May, in mauve, repeatedly acknowledged the reception with curious little bows or bobs which, if truth must be told, would have been considered ungraceful in a lady of less exalted station. A carriageful of Tecks followed, and the Duke had his share of the plaudits. For a time things were slow. Then came the Royal carriages, containing the Court officials, followed by detachments of the Horse Guards (Red) and the much-talked-about cavalry from Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, and India. The Colonials and the Indians were very picturesque, and much admired; indeed, they received louder cheers and more clapping of hands than anybody, even her Gracious Majesty herself. The Queen's white horses were very gorgeous—but they were "lacking in repose—in dignity," as a connoisseur said. Her Majesty, who looked the picture of health, was accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice. The cheering was hearty, but it lasted a surprisingly short time. People were too eager to see the Sovereign even to applaud. The Royal party entered the Institute by the east, not the main, entrance, so that all the people in the grand stands in the Institute-road could have a good view for their money. Of course, the National Anthem was played. When the road was clear the people left their seats for a walk in the road, as Society does on the grass at Lord's during the adjournment, and the bands helped to relieve the tedium of the waiting for the Queen's return. The escort was drawn up at the east-end of the road, and there informally inspected by the curious.

At half-past one, after the musical Institute bells had been rung, the word was given for all to resume their seats and the Royal party began to leave by the same way and in the same order as it had come. The cheering was repeated as the Colonial cavalry passed. Her Majesty, too, was again loudly cheered, and she looked very pleased—not unlike her laughing photograph. The Prince of Wales and his son, with Princess May, also had a second flattering reception, and after that there was a rush to South Kensington.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

A representative who witnessed the ceremony in the Great Hall from a box to the left of the dais, only a few yards from her Majesty's seat, sends the following account:—

Imagine yourself with me in a rather tightly-packed jury-box, directly at the side of the dais. We are waiting, like all the other jury-boxes tier on tier all down the hall, in breathless expectation of the flourish of trumpets which announces her Majesty. Close beneath us appears an ecclesiastical figure in robes of red, with silver hair and classic features, moving restlessly about the dais, surrounded by a crowd of Court dignitaries in all kinds of elegance. It is the Archbishop. As yet he has the dais to himself—the Royal family not having arrived—except for the white-plumed guard ranged in one single row against the wall at the back and thoughtfully provided with a sort of raised shelf, to stand on which ensure, that the background of white plumes shall remain, whoever comes in front. In the front rank of spectators on the side opposite us appear several well-known people, Parliamentary and other figures: the gentlemen slightly disguised by their Court-dress, the ladies in ordinary morning costumes. Lord Rosebery, Lord Kimberley, and Mr. Gladstone are sitting together; before we have time to notice anyone else there is a stir of expectation and a peering over shoulders as a procession comes in at the far end of the hall. "Is it the Queen?" a breathless lady asks. It is not the Queen, but it is an advance guard of pretty nearly the whole Royal Family. Those whom everybody looks at are easily named. Princess May is, of course, the cynosure of all eyes. She is quietly dressed in a rather dark heliotrope, and she sits down on the extreme right of the dais, farthest away from us. Ah! there is Prince George in uniform just behind her. That is the Duke of Connaught's little boy, that nice little fellow, sitting with his two sisters just underneath us, in full Highland rig. "Ah? *there's* the Duke of Cambridge and the Edinburghs, and Fife at the back there," exclaims another agitated lady who is instructing a friend, and who evidently has all those names and dates that one gets in pocket-books at her finger ends. Flourish! A noise of everybody standing up; a craning forward, whispering, rescuing of trodden-on hats—even something like a discreet cheer, and the breathless enthusiast just behind exclaiming "The Queen—this time it really *is* the Queen!" Under the orchestra gallery at the far end her Majesty enters, and walks slowly up the hall under the waving blazoned flags of the various colonies and possessions to the dais, now closely packed with Royalties under its hanging pavilion. A few bars of "God save the Queen" are of course sounded. Her Majesty is supported on either hand by two stalwart figures in uniform—the Prince of Wales and another. She smiles and bows with a pleased, gracious look, just as she did to the crowds along the route. But there is a suggestion of tiredness—and no wonder—as she is helped up the two shallow steps of the dais. With every successive Royal function one is more reminded that we have a prodigy of capable age in our Sovereign as well as in our Premier; but this suggestion of tiredness, nay of feebleness, after but a brief walk from the specially-made lift along the east corridor, reminds us also that we cannot afford to put our prodigies to unnecessary strain. But how wonderfully dignified her Majesty manages to look, in spite of her small height and *embonpoint*! She seats herself with an expression of relief in the chair placed ready, not to leave it again for a moment till she leaves the building. Dressed mostly in black, she sits at her ease and surveys the hall: we can follow her glance up till it rests on the white patch in the lowest tier of the orchestra, close to Sir Arthur Sullivan—the white patch is Madame Albani waiting to sing the National Anthem. The dais end of the hall has meanwhile filled with a motley array of every sort of Court official and lord-in-waiting, liveries and uniforms bristling with braid like a new Field of the Cloth of Gold. Poor Mr. Asquith, close to the Prince of Wales at the father side of the dais, looks almost as uncomfortable as Mr. Campbell-Bannerman in his Court dress. He hugs his cocked hat and her Majesty's Gracious Speech. He is cheered up by a whispered colloquy with "Bobby" Spencer (here as Vice-Chamberlian with a long wand of office, Lord Chesterfield at his side with such another). Then the Prince of Wales has a whispered colloquy with him. Just behind is Lord Houghton, the Irish Viceroy. But before we have time to notice more, the clear voice of the Prince of Wales is heard reading his little Address to the Queen and hoping that the Institute will promote the technical, scientific, and commercial progress of her Majesty's Empire. Mr. Asquith bows and hands the Queen her reply. She reads it, still sitting, but in a voice almost as clear and distinct as the Prince's with what sounded like a little emotional break over the last words—"Unity and loyalty of my Empire." Then she sat looking about through her glasses, while Sir Arthur Sullivan's orchestra did its part; the melancholy monotone of the Archbishop followed in benediction. The Prince having declared the Institute open, took the famous golden and gemmed key from the two secretaries, showed it to her Majesty, and with their anxious aid put it in the sort of automatic slotmachine hard by—turned it—and everyone smiled as a peal of bells from the far-off airy height of the Queen's Tower—promptly answered by battery in the Park—clanged to announce that the ceremony was complete.

The procession was then reformed, and the Queen departed from the Great Hall as on entering, and returned to the east entrance, accompanied by his Royal Highness the President. The Royal family and other distinguished guests departed by the main entrance. On leaving the Institute the Queen returned to Buckingham Palace by the same route as on arriving. A saluting peal was rung on the Institute bells as her Majesty passed the front of the building on her return.—*Westminster Gazette.*

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE AND THE RAJAH.

In the House of Lords on Monday, May 8, Lord Stanley of Alderley called attention to the conduct of Mr. Phillips, District Magistrate at Mymensing, as set forth in the resolution of the Bengal Government of Dec. 31, 1892, and to the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in respect thereof; and moved for papers. He stated that there was a rajah at Mymensing who, though having had a good English education, mixed freely in English society, and spent large sums in works of public beneficence, had suffered the terrible disgrace of being prosecuted under the Penal Code and placed in the criminals' dock. The rajah erecting a palace at Mymensing, had inadvertently closed a small drain, which in the rainy season helped to carry off the water from the adjoining property. Upon his attention being called to the matter by the municipality, the rajah at once proposed to build a more substantial drain at a cost of some Rs. 4,000; of which he had actually paid Rs. 1,000 in advance, and had been thanked for his kindness by the municipality. Owing to the rajah's being away on a shooting expedition, the work was not commenced so soon as it should have been, and Mr. Phillips, who knew of the arrangements made with the municipality, intervened and ordered his deputy to try the rajah under the Criminal Code for a nuisance and malicious mischief, although no complaint had been made by the health officer. The rajah was eventually acquitted of both offences; but the protracted trial put him to an expense of £2,000. In addition he complained that Mr. Phillips had been been guilty of certain irregularities, among other things, while the trial was in progress, forcibly breaking down the rajah's wall of enclosure and re-opening the drain, and also interfering with the action of his deputy during the trial. He further criticised the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir C. Elliott, who, after censuring the magistrate, attempted to whitewash him.

The Earl of Kimberley, alluding to his noble friend's observations respecting the inconvenience of uniting the executive and judicial functions in the same person in India, said he agreed entirely with Sir Richard Garth that the union of the executive and judicial powers in one person was generally condemned, but he disagreed from the statement quoted by Lord Stanley, that the union of these powers was kept up in order to enhance the prestige of the officers of the Indian Government. If the present system in India was altered it would be necessary to double the staff throughout the country. Having said this on the general matter, he hoped at the same time their lordships whould understand that he was in no way insensible to the inconvenience which sometimes arose from the union. As to the special matter the noble lord had raised, it seemed that the obstruction in the drain was not removed by the rajah within the time specified. So far there was no dispute. But as to the conduct of the magistrate, the noble lord had read the opinion of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal on the proceedings of that official. The effect of it was that the magistrate was in the main justified in the action he took by the strict letter of the law. The rajah, as the noble lord had said, was a person of the very highest character and standing; he was a man of recognised position and a benefacter to the Government, and it was obvious that any man of common-sense and discretion would not have proceeded against the rajah until every possible effort to arrange the matter had failed. That was the sum total of the offence of the magistrate. He did not wish to underrate it, for it was a grievous want of discretion, and a want of discretion of that kind which, no doubt being exercised by a person in that position, did not reflect any credit on the Government. It appeared to him that throughout these proceedings the action of Mr. Phillips was indefensible, for it showed a remarkable want of that discretion and common-sense which the Government had a right to expect from a district magistrate of his experience, standing, and service. In his opinion the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal took a right and proper course in pointing out the faults which he believed the magistrate had committed, and at the same time absolving him from the charge of having been actuated by bad motives. It was impossible over here to understand thoroughly the details of a local Indian matter of this kind. The Lieutenant-Governor, on the other hand, was in a position to understand and judge the case. He protested against the notion that the Viceroy should interfere in local matters such as this. Of course, if the rajah had presented a memorial to the Viceroy asking him to take notice of what had occurred, the Viceroy would have been bound to do so, but no such memorial was presented. Neither the Viceroy nor the Secretary of State ought to interfere in a case of this kind when there was no ground for thinking that the Lieutenant-Governor had been guilty either of indiscretion or of any violation of duty. He approved the course which the Lieutenant-Governor had taken, and did not think that any case had been made out for the production of further papers.

Viscount Cross said the question of the union of the executive and judicial functions in the same persons in India was a question of great importance. But in the present state of the finances of India he feared nothing could be done to diminish the inconveniences of the existing system. When means were found to improve India's finances it would be well to introduce some other arrangement. As to the case of Mr. Phillips, he believed that the censure of the Lieutenant-Governor was entirely deserved by that gentleman. It was of paramount importance that rajahs should believe that they would always receive justice at the hands of the officials of the Government.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

PROGRESS OF INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 5, replying to Mr. Naoroji, Mr. G. Russell said: A report on the moral and material progress of India is annually given to Parliament; and the report, which is now in course of preparation, will, according to custom, contain a review of the last ten years. For the reason given on April 27, the Secretary of State is unable to lay on the table the confidential note of Sir David Barbour.

THE INDIAN BUDGET AND LORD HERSCHELL'S COMMITTEE.

On Monday, May 8, Mr. Caine asked the First Lord of the Treasury if he could state about what time it would be possible for the Indian Budget to be brought before the House, and whether, in view of the large deficit budgeted for and the important debate which had taken place in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the present condition of Indian finance and the possibility of large retrenchment and reduction of expenditure, he would arrange that two days should be given for the discussion of the Budget.—Mr. Gladstone said it was rather early yet for him to allocate a particular date for the Indian Budget, but he had not entirely abandoned the hope of taking it at a somewhat earlier period than had sometimes been the case. It would also be premature at present to determine the exact length of time over which the discussion ought to extend, and he would remind his hon. friend that in order to discuss the subject properly they must wait for the Report of the Committee now sitting on Indian currency.—Lord R. Churchill asked whether the right hon. gentleman would use his great personal influence with the Lord Chancellor, who was Chairman of the Committee, to expedite the report, because the question was causing the greatest possible uncertainty, both in India and at home, and no discussion could take place on Indian finance until they had that report.—Mr. Gladstone: I quite agree with the noble lord, and if I can do anything in that direction it shall be done.

NATIVE INDIAN TROOPS AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Macfarlane asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he wold reconsider the proposal to charge the cost of bringing native Indian troops to this country to form part of a London pageant to the revenues of India, and would charge the amount to the British taxpayer.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: My hon. friend should have addressed this question to the India Office. I have no cognisance of it. The matter has not been brought to the notice of the Treasury at all.—Mr. Macfarlane: Does the right hon. gentleman say that there has been no correspondence between the India Office and the Treasury on the subject of this charge.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: So I am informed.—Mr. Macfarlane: Then I beg to give notice that I will call attention to the matter in Committee of Supply, and move the reduction of the right hon. gentlemen's salary—(Opposition laughter and cheers)—by the amount in question, leaving him the remedy of recovering from the Secretary of State for India. (Laughter.)

THE FIELD ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, May 9, Mr. Hanbury asked the Secretary of War whether the Government of India had for some considerable period been pressing the authorities at home to re-arm the Field Artillery in India, and had provided money to meet this expenditure; and whether the failure to replace the 120 9-pounder muzzle-loading guns still in India by modern breechloaders was due to delay on the part of the Ordnance authorities at home, or to the Government of India itself.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman observed that on March 27 last he stated that of the 347 field-guns demanded by the Indian Government, 270 had been shipped to India, and thirty-six more awaited shipment, of which twenty-four had now been despatched. Of the remaining forty-one, thirty-eight were well advanced in the Ordnance Factory at the time of his last answer. Of these ten had now been issued, ten were awaiting inspection, eleven would be ready for final inspection shortly, and the remaining seven would be completed before the end of May.—Mr. Hanbury: But the demand has gone on for a long time. Is the delay owing to the authorities at home or to the Indian Government?—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman: That I cannot say.—Mr. Hanbury: It is a part of the question.—Mr. Campbell Bannerman: But so far as the home India Office is concerned, my hon. friend is aware that during the last three or four years there had been a great stress for heavy guns for coaling stations and other purposes, and the making of lighter armament was postponed.

TRIAL BY JURY IN ASSAM.

On Thursday, May 11, Mr. G Russell, in answer to Mr. Paul, said that the Secretary of State had been in communication with the Viceroy, and had ascertained that the Chief Commissioner of Assam had been instructed to withdraw the notification limiting the right of trial by jury in Assam.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

In answer to Mr. Lawrence, Mr. G. Russell stated that in the last three years, according to the latest information, the number of officers of the Indian Telegraph Department who had died was six; of retirements, nineteen. The retirements were provided for in the reorganisation scheme of 1887, the annual number of appointments from Coopers Hill being raised from two to three. The strength of the department was seventy-four, of whom eleven were known to be on leave. With the view of bringing the staff up to its full strength, the annual recruitment both in this country and in India had been increased. It had been necessary to refuse leave to officers of the department, and to relieve the tension they were appointing five temporary officers from this country. It had not been represented to the Secretary of State that there was danger of a breakdown among the officers owing to extra work imposed on them; but the necessity of recruiting up to the full strength of the department as soon as possible had been urged by the Government of India and was fully recognised by the Secretary of Satate.

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

The division on the second reading of the German Army Bill was taken in the Reichstag on Saturday (May 6). The Government having rejected a proposal for an adjournment, the first paragraph of the bill dealing with the effective force of the army, was put and rejected, after which the first paragraph of Herr von Hune's amendment was submitted, and rejected by 210 votes against 162. The minority consisted of the Conservatives, Imperialists, National Liberals and Poles, and a few members of the Centre and Freisinnige parties. The Chancellor, on the numbers being announced, immediately produced an Imperial message dissolving the Reichstag, the elections to which have been fixed for June 15. A compromise was thought possible up to the last moment, but Count von Caprivi would not yield to the wishes of his Radical friends to guarantee the two years' service by law. It is supposed that the Kaiser was himself against this concession, and the Chancellor did not think it necessary to advise his master to make it.

This is the third time the Reichstag has been dissolved since the foundation of the Empire for rejecting a Government measure—in 1878, on account of the Socialist Law; in 1887, because of its opposition to the Septennate; and now, also, in connection with an Army Bill. Three hundred and seventy-three deputies out of 397 voted on Saturday, the largest number that has yet been known to be in the House on any one occasion.

The Kaiser and the Chancellor (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent) have been entirely of the same mind in the steerage of the bill, and his Excellency will continue to lead the Government forces. The electoral campaign will beyond doubt be of an exceedingly bitter kind, and at the present moment it is not easy to fortell the result with certainty.

The first result of the rejection of the Army Bill by the Reichstag has been a split in the ranks of the powerful Freisinnige party, hitherto led by Herr Eugen Richter. Its members have, however, come to an amicable understanding, and will for the future be divided into two sections, the uncompromising opponents of the bill, under Herr Richter, taking the style of the "Freisinnige Volkspartei," and the more moderate group calling themselves the "Freisinnige Union."

The Emperor William inspected a Regiment of Guards at Berlin on May 9, and subsequently addressed the officers on the Army Bill. He said:—

Since we last met certain changes with regard to the Army Bill have taken place. I would not have anticipated its rejection, and I trusted to the patriotic sense of the Reichstag that it would be accepted unconditionally. Unfortunately I was mistaken. A minority of patriotic men was unable to attain anything against the majority, and during the debate passionate words have been allowed to drop which one does not like to hear amongst well-bred men. I was obliged to have recourse to a dissolution, and I hope that the new Reichstag will pass the Army Bill; but should this hope prove delusive also, I am determined to have recourse to every method in my power to effect its acceptance, for I am too much convinced of the necessity of the Army Bill as a means to secure the maintenance of the peace of Europe. People have spoken of exciting the masses. I do not think that the German nation will allow itself to be excited by those who have no business to do so. On the contrary, I know that I am in the matter of this Army Bill—at one with the Federal Princes, with the nation, and with the army. Thank you, gentlemen, I only wanted to speak out plainly my views to you, just as I did when the bill was introduced.

The Emperor's remarks have caused a great sensation in the capital. Prince Bismarck's organ declares its inability to understand how the honour of Germany can be identified with the defeated measures.

The rejection of the Army Bill has excited some exultation at Paris, but both at St. Petersburg and Rome (according to the *Times*) apprehensions are expressed lest, if the pending elections prove unfavourable to the Government, some danger may ensue to European peace. In Paris (says the *Standard*) the question is forcing itself upon the public whether it would not be better to fight at once, and decide the matter, than to drain the resources of the nations by longer preparations for a conflict. A high personage at the Russian Court is stated to have informed a foreign diplomatist that the Czar had previously notified the German Government that if the increase of the army were voted Russia would be obliged to make a proportionate addition to the forces guarding her western frontiers; and that the dissolution was nothing but a manœuvre to hide the retreat of the German Government, and to avoid complications with Russia.

The *Daily News* says:—"France has a smaller population than Germany, yet she is able to put more men under arms. She does this by a law, passed in 1889, which not only renders the whole male population liable for military service, but which, with exceedingly few exceptions, contrives to pass them all through the ranks. Germany has such a law, as to the liability, but, in the application, it admits of numerous exemptions. The new Army Bill is designed to abolish these exceptions, and in other ways, and principally by fixing the period of service with the colours at two years, to increase the number of trained men passing through the ranks. The great object of the measure is to render the whole nation fit as well as liable for war. It is the old idea of Scharnhorst applied to the circumstances of our time. The armed nation on one side of the Rhine is to face the armed nation on the other. France has found her absolute limit of expansion in the law of 1889. She cannot put more men in the field than that law will give her, for she has no more men to put there. Germany, with her larger and ever-increasing population, will be a long time in finding her limit, but when at last she has found it, she will have hopelessly distanced her rival in the race. Should the present systems continue in the two countries France will in a quarter of a century have 750,000 more of trained soldiers 'at call' than her rival. And this leaves Russia, another possible enemy of Germany, entirely out of account. At present great numbers of Germans escape the more serious burdens of service by entering the ordinary, or the Ersatz Reserve. The Government has had no alternative, for it cannot afford to keep with the colours all the men at its disposal. The military law sends them up in hordes; but other military laws, or usages, send them back again, and this process is extended by an elaborate system of leave to the men in the ranks. Of 600,000 men annually liable less than one-third are drafted. All this was to have been changed by the new bill. Under the existing system of three years' service about 180,000 new men enter the ranks every year to serve their full apprenticeship to soldiering. The Government want a quarter of a million of men, and to get them it is willing to reduce the terms of service to two years for the bulk of the force, though not for all. The reduction of the term of service was generally acceptable to Liberal Germany, but the additional expenditure of three or four millions sterling, which was the estimated price of the boon was decidedly the reverse. Thus the bill made enemies on every side. The Conservaties opposed it as a departure from the present system, the Radicals for its prospect of increased taxation, the Centre or Catholic party because it was generally distasteful to the electors. The opposition was not universal with any party. There were important secessions, but the united minorities could not save the bill. Herr Hune, of the Catholic party, proposed a compromise which it was thought might secure a majority for the Government. He moved that the Government should be content with somewhat fewer men, and that the money to pay for them should be raised gradually in three years, instead of by an immediate addition to the beer and spirit duties. Count von Caprivi accepted this, but the concession came too late."

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

BOMBAY GAS (LIMITED).

The ordinary meeting was held at Draper's-gardens. —Mr. R. Davidson (chairman) said the loss by exchange had amounted to £18,704, the whole of which had been charged to revenue. The rupee had since fallen to 1s. 2¾d. or thereabouts, which, compared with 1892, was a fall of fully 6 per cent. on the amount of money they got home from Bombay. As the result of negotiations the municipality of Bombay had renewed their contract for public lighting for another year from July 1st next, to enable them to test the Welsbach burner. If that proved satisfactory, he had no doubt they would secure a new contract. He moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. C. Gandon, and, after a short discussion, agreed to.

MAHARAJAH (MYSORE) GOLD MINING (LIMITED).

An adjourned extraordinary general meeting was held on May 6, at Winchester House, Colonel Piggott presiding.—Mr. Curtis formally moved: "That this company be wound up voluntarily, under the provisions of the Companies Acts."—The motion was seconded by the proxy of Mr. Beadon, and carried.

DARJEALING TEA (LIMITED).

The twenty-eighth annual general meeting was held on May 8, at 138, Leadenhall-street.—Mr. H. Smith J. P. (chairman), congratulated the shareholders upon the present report, which was, without doubt, the most favourable ever presented. It was only by an exercise of wise discretion that they had been satisfied to recommend the not unsubstantial dividend of 6 per cent., carrying forward the balance to meet any contingencies which might happen in future years. The year had been one of great vicissitudes: an excessive rainfall had done great damage, and no sooner had they recovered from this than a fire broke out at the Takdah plantation, the loss being covered by the amount standing to the credit of the fire insurance fund. An insurance had now been effected with a fire office to cover the risk of all the buildings and machinery. The estimate of tea had not been realised as far as quantity was concerned, but the quality had been much superior, and they must in future look for dividends more to quality than to quantity. Whereas formerly Ireland was the best customer of the company, since Mr. Gladstone came into power only the poorer classes of tea were consumed there.—The report was unanimously adopted.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE SHIPPING TRADE.

The dispute at Hull still remained unsettled when the mail left. Free labour, however, is said to have been employed this week on over fifty vessels. The presence of extra police is costing the Hull Corporation about £1,000 a week. On May 5, at a meeting of the working women of Hull, a woman's association was formed with the avowed purpose of helping the men's unions. On May 6 an attempt was made to set light to the oil tanks of the Anglo-American Oil Company in the Sir William Wright Dock. An attempt was also made the following night to wreck some trains. These acts have been strongly denounced by the Hull dockers. —The dockers' strike at Bristol ended on May 6. The result of a ballot was to show that a large majority of the men were in favour of resuming work.—A ballot has been taken among the Metropolitan members of the Dockers' Union, to ascertain their feeling as to the policy of a general strike. The result, although showing a majority of thirty-eight in favour of a general strike, is not regarded as sufficient to justify any decisive action being taken, the proportion of those who recorded their votes having been only one in five.

INSPECTION OF THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL TROOPS.

On Saturday (May 6) in the corridor of Windsor Castle the Queen inspected the detachment of Indian Native Cavalry selected to form a Guard-of-Honour for her Majesty on the occasion of the opening of the imperial Institute. The Queen was received by the Guard, in single rank, the officers on the left, under the command of Lieut.-Col. G. Richardson, with the customary Oriental salute and submission of obedience, by presentation of the hilt of the sword. Lieut-Col. Richardson was presented to her Majesty. The following are the names of the Guard-of-Honour:—

Lieut.-Col. G. L. R. Richardson, 18th Bengal Lancers (commanding).

Bengal Cavalry.—Ressaidar and Woordie Maj. Ahmad Khan, Kahn Sahib, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own Bengal Lancers; Kot Dafadar Bahadar Singh, Corps of Guides Cavalry; Dafadar Gujar Singh, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Dafadar Ismail Khan, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Madras Cavalry.—Drill Havildar Abdul Razzak, 1st Regt, Madras Lancers.

Bombay Cavalry.—Kot Dafadar Mahomed Khan, Poona Horse.

Central Indian Horse.—Dafadar Dhalip Singh, 1st Regt, Central India Horse.

Hyderabad Contingent.—Dafadar Amir Mahammad Khan, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held on May 9, at 22, Albemarle-street. Lord Northbrook presided.—Lord Amherst, in moving the adoption of the report, said the society had more members than for a long time.—Sir W. Hunter seconded, and the report was adopted. Sir T. Wade moved a vote of thanks to Lord Northbrook.—Sir R. West seconded.—Lord Northbrook, in responding, said no objection had been raised to lady members, as in a sister society. The Oriental Translation Fund was of great importance, and they owed a great deal to Mr. Arbuthnot for his energy in starting it. By the translation of many of the MSS. at the British Museum and the India Office valuable additions might be made to the history of India. But the main work of the society lay in its Journal, and it was very greatly to the credit of the secretary (Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids) and the council that such an excellent selection of articles had been given to the world. He had much pleasure in recommending Lord Reay as their new President.—Mr. Thornton seconded the election of Lord Reay, which was carried unanimously.—Mrs. Lewis, of Cambridge, then gave a short account of the palimpsest MS. of the old Syriac Gospels, lately discovered by her at Mount Sinai.

EXPLORATION IN THE KARA-KORAM MOUNTAINS.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on May 8, Mr. W. M. Conway read a paper on "Exploration and Climbing in the Kara-Koram Mountains." Sir M. E. Grant-Duff presided. The lecture, which described fully the physical appearance of a comparatively unknown region of India, was mainly interesting from the copious photographs and drawings with which it was illustrated. A more sterile district should hardly be imagined, and it was aptly described by the lecturer as a mere crumpled Sahara. The snow-clad speaks are of great altitude, and the occasional avalanches which fall gave an element of excitement to a journey which must have been monotonous in the extreme. The scenery as shown in the pictures thrown on the screen was grand in the sense that it presented views of great cliffs and peaks of 17,000ft. to 25,000ft. high, which were impassable on account of the snow and avalanches of mud and stones which frequently rolled down the gullies.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

The *British Medical Journal* says:—"We understand that the Government of India have decided, in accordance with the terms of the report of the Leprosy Commissioners, that it is unnecessary that any further official steps should be taken for the compulsory segregation of lepers, or for the provision on a large scale and out of public funds of isolation hospitals in which they should be collected. This is, of course, not to be understood as in any way as checking private charity or the institution by local communities or individual colonies or farms. We hope to hear that some legislation will shortly take place to carry out the recommendation of the Commission that lepers and other people suffering from loathsome skin diseases should not be engaged in the sale or food or any such occupation as those of barbers or washers."

RE BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

The bankrupts, were brought up for public examination on May 10.—The liabilities are returned at £259,469, of which £190,492 is unsecured, against assets £4,045. In examination Beyts admitted that when he became aware his son was entering into the bill transactions he endeavoured to stop them. He was unable to state how much they amounted to, but he did not think they exceeded £200,000.—Craig, examined, denied that he knew anything of the transactions at all until a few days before his arrest. The examination was adjourned *sine die.*

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, May 5.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut-Col L W Taylor (late Bengal) placed on the Indian Supernumerary List; Lieut-Col Knollys is placed on half-pay on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt E T Young from the Seconded List, is permitted to retire with a gratuity; Lieut-Col A G Walker, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice L W Taylor (late Bengal), placed on the Indian Supernumerary List; Lieut-Col and Col A E Turner, C[illegible] from half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H Knollys placed on half-pay; Capt S G Stone, from the Seconded List to be Major, vice F C Morgan, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay. The following officers are placed on the Seconded List:—Capt W H F Taylor, for service with the Colonial Forces; Lieut H L Kirk, for services as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; Lieut T M Dickinson, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; Lieut F M Thrupp, for service on the Inspection Staff; Lieut G Neale (District Officer), for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. The dates of promotion of the following officers are altered as follows:—Capt D Anderson to March 3 and Capt M J C Dennis to March [illegible]. Gentlemen Cadets, from the R M A, to be Second Lieutenants:—L H D Broughton, in succession to Lieut H Kirke [illegible] seconded; C A Playfair in succession to Lieut T M Dickinson, seconded, H E Carey, in succession to Lieut F M Thrupp, seconded, Capt J Logie, District Officer, from Adjutant Ayr and Galloway Volunteer Artillery, is placed on half-pay; A J Last, gent, to be Lieutenant (District Officer) for service as an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery. Half-Pay—Major E C Morgan, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieut-Col and Col H I E Ford, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, retires on a pension and a extra annuity; Major J A Robertson retires on retired pay; Capt J Logie (District Officer), from half-pay Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay.

War Office, May 9.

1st Life Guards.—Capt. J G Homfray resigns his commission.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Sec-Lieut H C Sim resigns his commission.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut A Le F Smith is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Line Battalions.

Border Regt.—Lieut E M Dunne to be captain, vice G Browne, seconded for service as Adjutant of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps, Lieut T R Maclachlan is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sec-Lieut S G W Hume to be Lieutenant, vice T R Maclachlan; Lieut A R S Lyon-Campbell, from the 4th Batt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice S G W Hume.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec-Lieut A I R Glasfurd is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt).—Sup Capt F P Cockburn to be Captain, vice E C Kicke, seconded; Sec-Lieut A H Omanney is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Maj-Gen Sir C Warren, G C M G, K C B, now a Colonel on the Staff, to be a Brigadier-General on the Staff to command the troops in the Straits Setttements; Capt H H P Dirdas, 15th Hussars to be an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon Lord Houghton, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

Indian Army.—Maj-Gen H R Wintle, Bengal-Infantry, is transferred to the unemployed Supernumerary List.

THE NAVY.

Appointments.

Admiral Sir A McLyons: to be Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth in succession to H R H the Duke of Edinburgh, K G, June 2.

Commanders.—C Burney, to Hawke (May 16); C H Cohen, to Active; J Denison to Victoria and Albert (May 13).

Lieutenants.—I F Stuart (N), I T White (T), S St J Faquhar (G), F G St G Brooker, and H L Cochrane, to Hawke; H F Aplin, H L D Pearce (G), F G St John, F W Caulfield, and G FiGlennie, to Arethusa; H A Lyatt, to Marathod; E L Wilson, to Penelope, for Ascension Island (May 6); F C D Sturdee, to President, additional, (May 5); O H Daniel (N), to Albacore, Jones (a), R N R, to Arethusa, R H S Bacon, to Vemoises, C A Smith (a), R N R, to Hawke, (May 16); W H Gordon, to Calypso, E R Pasleet, to Volage, F A Warden, to Narcissus (N), (May 8); A L Hughes Hughes, to Crescent (N) (May 26); C H Hughes-Onslow, to Imogine (N), C J Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, to Rodney, H L Mawbey, to Royal Sovereign. H A Adams, to Calypso (May 10).

Sub-Lieutenants.—Edmund J Pendergast, to Hawke (May 16); E Charrington, to Garnet, L D Penfold, to Narcissus, R Long, to Calypso, B S Evans, to Ruby, H S Alton, to Coracoa, C W C Strickland, to Volage, H C C Carr, to Royal Sovereign, J R P Hawksley, to Dreadnought (May 5); E Charrington, to Active (May 14), this officers' appointment to Garnet has been cancelled.

Midshipmen.—S R S Richards, to Victoria additional (May 18); F H M Jackson, F L Attenborough, G H Brown, H M J Rundle, H C R Roucher, A H Thompson, and G G Codrington, to Volage; J H Frye, B R L Winter, C W Teousdale, O. M'D, English and H G Glennine, to Ruby; E N Donovan, V H S Haggard, C D Graham, C N France-Hayhurst, J H Dattan, and W E Woodward, to Active; C E Pinkington, R G D Dewar, C R Payne, C M Staveley, H A Carruthers, A E Hudson, A Cochrane, and W Speke, to Calypso (May 16); C C Peaty, to St Vincent, for Martin, D M Hamilton, to Royal Sovereign, additional; O E Leggett, and E L D Morgan, to Immortalite (May 10); F S Litchfield, to Calypso (April 29); H C Sterling, to Immortalite, additional (May 1); R H Bather, to Impregnable, for Nautilus (May 16).

Chief Engineer.—G T Simmons, to Arethusa (May 16).

Staff Engineers.—R B Priston, to Hawke (May 16); R T Serle, to Bellerophon; J Langmaid, to Vivid, for Gorgon (May 10).

Engineers.—D Peacock, to Hawke; T H Pounds, to Arethusa (May 16); E J Page, to Hood (May 9); Q W King, to Scout; William T Froud, to Vivid (May 10).

Assistant Engineers.—E J Weeks and William A Wallis, to Hawke, A Saunders, probationary, to Arethusa (all May 16); G C Nicholson, to Hood, C D Douglas, to Royal Sovereign, Walter W Bills, probationary, to Hood (May 9).

Fleet Surgeons.—M F Ryan, to Colossus (May 3); H E F Cross, to Tamar, G Kell, to St. Vincent, R Hay, M D, to Haulbowline Hospital (May 9).

Staff Surgeons.—T W Sibbald, to Arethusa, E W Luther, to Hawke, G W Bell, to Melampus, T R Pickthorn, to Calypso, E H Saunders, to Nile (all May 16); J Wilson, M D, to Rodney; R F Yeo, to Chatham Hospital (May 9).

Surgeons.—W G Stott M B, M A, to Vivid (May 5); M O [illegible] Hawke (May 1[illegible]) S J O'Oddie, M B, to Albacore (May [illegible]).

Nav[illegible] [illegible]tructor.—A Cleeve, to Callingwood (May 18).

Gunner[illegible] P Q Rowe to Mersey; W B Mather; to Hotspur (both Ma[illegible] 9); G T Baker to Albacore; T J Browning, to Arethusa.

Boatswains.—J [illegible] (May 6); R Samson to Malabar Q D D (May 9); W M T[illegible] Serapis Q D D (May 9); H Butters, to Hotspur (May 9); [illegible] Rogers and A Parnall, to Firefly (both May 9); W H May[illegible], to Pylades (May 16); M Sweeney, to Arethusa; T Johnston[illegible] to Hawke.

Carpenters.—T Whithers, to Arethusa (May 16); [illegible] W Hider to Hawke (May) 16.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, May 3, 1893—Capt H St L B Palliser has [illegible] promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in her Maj[illegible] Fleet (April 29).

May 4—The undermentioned Staff Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer, viz:—J D Chater (May 5); H Jolliffe.

Assistant-Paymaster J Maxwell has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet (April 10).

Royal Marine Artillery.

May 4.—Major H de la Poer Beresford has been placed on the retired list, at his own request, under the provisions of her Majesty's orders in Council, Feb 22, 1870, Feb 5, 1872, Nov 29, 1881.

May 5.—The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet:—E J Prendergast, W H Gervis, B Long, F W T Meisters, J R P Hawksley, H S Alson, H C Carr, B S Evans, R Hyde, L D Penfold, C W C Strickland, E Charrington.

The following Staff Paymasters have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet:—W T Fencock, M Wellington (retired), R E Moore.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, May 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R C Dutt, CIE, BCS	Lieut-Col W S J Bisset, RE
Mr F S Bullock, BCS	Lieut-Col G L R Richardson, ISC
Mr J A Anderson, BCS	Major G F Wilson, RE
Mr W B Maxwell, B	Major G L Eliot, ISC
Mr F B Dickinson, B	Major G Wingate
Mr W B Martin, B	Major O E M Davies, Ches Regt
Mr W N De Lange, B	Capt J W Borthistle, M
Mr G Wheatley, Tel Dept	Capt J Quin, ISC
Mr T W H Hughes, B	Capt G W Younghusband, ISC
Mr W A Lesmond, B	Lieut H R F Anderson, ISC
Mr H D A Innes, B	Lieut R G Munn, ISC
Mr F S Copleston, B	Lieut H P E Parker, ISC
Mr T M Horsfall, MCS	Lieut T X Britten, ISC
Mr O R Jones, M	Lieut E L Sullivan, ISC
Mr W Lee-Warner, CSI, Bo CS	Lieut G H Arbuthnot, ISC
Mr A F Woodburn, Bo CS	Lieut W S Jacob, ISC
Mr A C Logan, Bo CS	Lieut H M Brown, ISC
Mr J T Hatnorthwaite, Bo	Lieut John Hill, ISC
Mr B Laville, Bo	Lieut G A A Travers, RE
Dr T Cooke, CIE, Bo	Lieut J A Dealy, R E
Dr S R Narimon, Bo	Hon Lieut G H Nelson
Rev J N Ogilvie, MEE	Hon Lieut R S Wildey
Col A Le Messurier, CIE, RE	Surg-Col E O Tandy, IMS
Col W S Brooke, ISC	Surg-Lt-Col W E Johnson, MD, MMS
Col C J O Chambers, ISC	Condr T Johnston, Bo
Col V E Law, M Cav	Sub-Condr R Cloy
Lieut-Col J Rutherford, Bo Inf	Miss E Carr, M
Lieut-Col C H P Christie, RE	
Lt-Col W H Salmon, ISC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R A E Castle, B, 3 mos	Lt J F Barry, ISC, 4 mos
Mr H A Sim, MCS, 6 mos	Lt G T Widdicombe, ISC, 3 mos
Lt-Col T Teed, ISC, 6 mos	Sub-Lt D F Vines, RIM, 2 mos
Lt-Col B G M Gompertz, ISC, 4 mos	
Capt H G Ryland, ISC, 15 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R B Buckley, B	Capt G Rippon, ISC
Mr J Grose, MCS	Lieut R E Chaplain, ISC
Major H E Penton, ISC	Hon Capt D G Mootham, M

The annual dinner of the Punjab Frontier Force Dinner Club will be held at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar-square, on June 7. Members of the force intending to be present are requested to communicate with the hon. sec., Austin Low, Esq., Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street S.W.

I notice, writes Miranda in the *Lady's Pictorial*, that some people have been rather startled at the apparition of a team of the Queen's cream-coloured Hanover horses trotting soberly down Queen's Gate. They were, of course, being exercised in view of the coming ceremony at the Imperial Institute. Being so seldom occupied in any other work than the cannibalistic one of "eating their heads of," they are inclined to wax fat and kick. I believe that the forelegs of these wonderful steeds are tethered in the stables, as they are so inclined to be restive, and that in order to break them in for the ordeal of a ceremony such as that of the other day, a military band plays in the stables several times previously to accustom them to the blare of brass and the rattle of drums. They are very powerful but very sensitive creatures, and, even after all these precautions, it is deemed necessary to have a man at the head of each when they are taking part in a procession.

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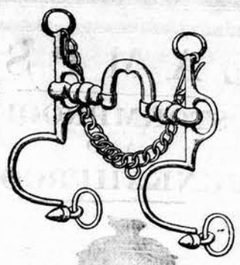
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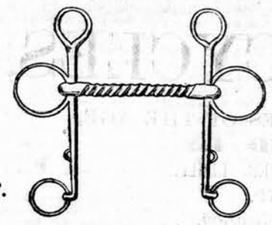
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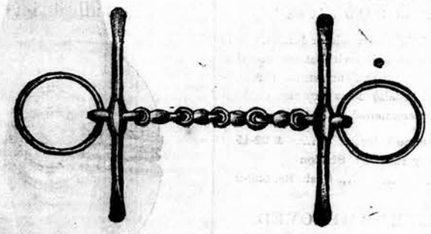
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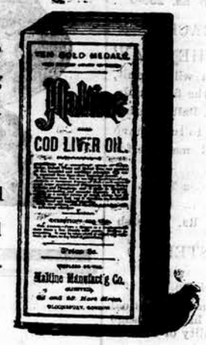
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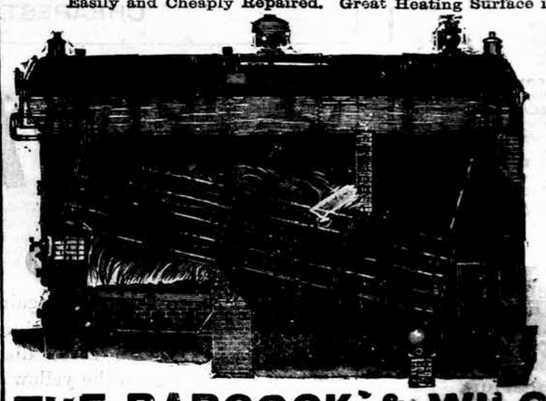
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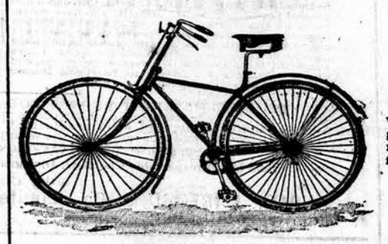
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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The "Dufferin."
The Largest variety of Paper-shades.
For table, wall and hanging lamps.

Just received
TISSUE-PAPER
In different colours, in rolls 6 yards 24" long and 20" broad, for making Paper-shades.
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31 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.



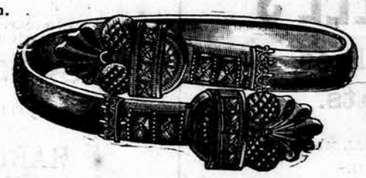
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3641 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.



3642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

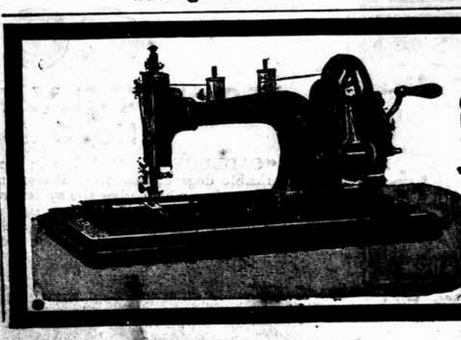


3643 G. Silve Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.



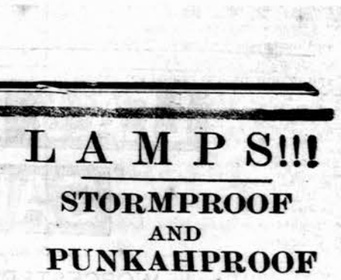
3644 G. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

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